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Huerta Must Yield Before Six P. M. Sunday or U. S. Will Not Accept Apology — Lind at White House — Fleet Speeds Onward to Mexico

LAST WORD SENT TO MEXICO CITY DEMANDS ACTION

President Will Lay Case Before Congress Monday if Provisional President Refuses to Arrange for Amends Before That

CONFERENCE IS HELD

SUMMARY

Huerta is given until 6 o'clock Sunday night to make amends for the Tampico incident.

If Huerta does not yield within the time limit the President will lay the matter before Congress Monday.

Latest word from Mexico is that Huerta has flatly refused to salute.

United States holds to the ultimatum that the salute must be fired as first demand by Rear Admiral Mayo.

Unusual activity is reported in war and navy departments.

Administration says question of recognition not raised in Huerta communications.

Foreign Minister Portillo y Rojas holds return salute will constitute recognition.

Transport with 950 marines arrives at Tampico.

Atlantic fleet continues on southward course, orders unchanged.

Cruiser South Dakota leaves Puget Sound for San Diego. She will take on marines at Bremerton and Mare Island.

Senator Shephard of Texas asks for additional protection on border.

HUERTA DECLINES TO SALUTE FLAG ON U. S. TERMS

WASHINGTON—Unless General Huerta makes complete reparations, salutes the American flag with 21 guns or announces that he will do so before 6 o'clock tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, President Wilson will appeal to Congress for power to use force.

With copies of translations of the latest message from Charge O'Shaughnessy, including the Mexican cabinet's reply to the ultimatum, sent to Huerta last night, Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary Tumulty hurried to the Washington suburban club links, where the President was playing golf, pending deciphering of a code despatch, received this morning from Mexico City.

Mr. Bryan said: "The incident is not closed."

Asked whether Huerta was still quibbling over details of the salute, the secretary said he was.

Secretaries Tumulty and Bryan reached the golf links in Virginia just as the President was entering his automobile to return to Washington. The President was surprised when he saw the secretary of state, but hurriedly made room for him in the automobile and all the party turned back to the White House. En route Mr. Bryan sketched to the President the nature of the latest word from Charge O'Shaughnessy.

Secretary Tumulty on his return from the golf links with the President announced the purport of the cipher despatches. Huerta has flatly declined to salute the American flag on the terms of the Wilson administration and the President replying at once to the despatches has said to him through Charge O'Shaughnessy that if the salute does not come within a certain time limit the American battleships will proceed to their destination and the Mexicans must take the consequences.

It can be stated upon authority second only to that of the President himself, that the message sent to Charge O'Shaughnessy this afternoon conveyed the administration's final ultimatum, couched in the most vigorous language of any diplomatic communication since Woodrow Wilson became President.

The main point at this time is that the President is apparently determined to wait no longer for Huerta, who must salute or take the consequences.

John Lind, who was President Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, took part in the conference at the White House.

Inasmuch as the President is on record as saying that he will ask Congress for authorization to use the army and navy against Huerta, the statement that he is prepared to go to Congress of necessity means at least an armed blockade of Mexican ports which, it was agreed, would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The official statement as issued at the White House at 12:20 today is as follows:

"General Huerta is still insisting upon doing something less than has been demanded and something less than would constitute an acknowledgment that his representatives were entirely in the wrong in the indignities they have put upon the government of the United States."

"The President has determined that if

General Huerta has not yielded by 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he will take the matter to Congress on Monday."

No Action Till Monday

It was stated that nothing further would be made public at this time. The administration will now wait for a reply from General Huerta. Charge O'Shaughnessy is expected to deliver this latest ultimatum to him this afternoon. It was stated that in view of the fact that there can be no action now until Congress meets on Monday, the President will leave here at 11 o'clock tonight for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The President will bring Mrs. Wilson back to Washington. He will be at the mountain resort only a few hours, reaching there at 7:30 Sunday morning, and starting back to Washington early Sunday night. Arrangements have been made for special wires by which he can be kept in touch with the state department.

Huerta insists that Mexico shall not salute except under the "gun for gun" plan. Secretary Bryan cabled Charge O'Shaughnessy absolutely to refuse to accede to Huerta's request.

This was the information coming from the White House and state department immediately after a conference between President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan.

Evidence of preparations for action were noted at both the war and navy departments almost immediately after the return of the President to the White House.

Mr. Bryan Is Reticent

The President conferred with cabinet officials in the White House this afternoon, paving the way for action.

Secretary of State Bryan communicated to the various diplomatic representatives here this afternoon the fact that Huerta has received an ultimatum with a time limit attached.

The secretary refused to make public the text or the general substance either of O'Shaughnessy's reply from Huerta or the United States ultimatum. He confirmed the fact that Huerta's message was a reiteration of the simultaneous salute demand and that the second was the sharpest he has yet sent.

The secretary explained that the Sunday 6 o'clock limit does not mean that the salute must be fired before that time. It means that Huerta has been given until Sunday at 6 p. m., city of Mexico time, to agree to Admiral Mayo's demand concerning the salute.

One indication of the imminence of conflict was shown by the routine announcement from the navy department that the naval collier Jupiter would be pressed into service to convey marines from the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard to the Pacific fleet rendezvous at San Diego. This was an unusual procedure, as the navy colliers are not fitted as transports.

Secretary of War Garrison said today: "Everything is prepared to move, provided the situation becomes serious."

Original Demand Held To

This afternoon Secretary Bryan cancelled his reservations on a train which he had planned to take tonight for Miami, Fla. He refused to discuss the subject of his conference with Acting Secretary of the Navy Blue.

Before leaving for the links Secretary Tumulty conferred with Postmaster-General Burleson, said to be in favor of drastic action. Referring to the Mexicans, Mr. Burleson said: "When they are forced to act one way or another they can generally be got to do so."

Senator Shephard of Texas today requested additional army protection on the border.

No time limit was set for an answer to the final communication sent Friday, which rejected the proposal twice made by Huerta that the guns from the Mexican shore batteries fire simultaneously with those of the American warships.

Rear Admiral Mayo's original demand for a salute of 21 guns, to be returned according to naval precedent, has been insisted upon.

The unofficial declaration from Senator Portillo y Rojas, Huerta's minister for foreign affairs, that the return salute would be regarded as a tacit recognition of the Huerta government, received no attention from administration officials, who pointed out that no such construction had been proposed by the Huerta government in its formal communications with the United States.

Salute Meant for a Nation

Under no circumstances will the salute be given to the Huerta government, but to the Mexican flag as representing the Mexican nation, and no question of recognition is involved, according to Secretary Tumulty.

Developments leading up to the ultimatum are officially stated as follows: "This government after communicating to Huerta the fact that Admiral Mayo's demand for a national salute had been endorsed by President Wilson left it to the discretion of the Mexican authorities when this salute was to be fired. Charge O'Shaughnessy conferred with Huerta, and the dictator, after insisting that his original disavowal and apology had been sufficient, finally asked just how the United States would expect the salute to be given. He was told, after Charge O'Shaughnessy had inquired from Washington, that the salute

must be fired in accordance with international usages.

Huerta Proposal Refused

"Huerta then demanded whether the salute would be responded to in the same manner as it was fired. This was also put up to Washington and the reply was returned that the salute would be returned in accordance with custom and as already promised by Rear Admiral Mayo."

"Late Thursday O'Shaughnessy wired Secretary Bryan that Huerta had agreed to salute but that he wanted to know whether this government would consent to the salutes being exchanged simultaneously."

"Flat refusal of any such proposition was wired to O'Shaughnessy by President Wilson's direction Thursday night. Friday, however, to the surprise of the administration, O'Shaughnessy reiterated the proposal and asked that it be accepted. The original refusal was repeated emphatically. O'Shaughnessy has been told to impress upon Huerta that this is the final word of the United States and that if the demand is disregarded he may expect this government to take such steps as will be necessary to enforce the demand."

The Mayo Demand

The navy department gave out the text of Rear Admiral Mayo's original demand, addressed in writing to the Mexican general, Zaragoza, at Tampico, on April 9. The communication was as follows:

"This morning an officer and squad of men of the Mexican military forces arrested and marched through the streets of Tampico a commissioned officer of the United States navy, the paymaster of Dolphin, together with seven men composing the crew of the whaleboat of the Dolphin."

"At the time of the arrest the officer and men concerned were unarmed and engaged in loading cases of gasoline which had been purchased on shore. Part of the men were on the shore, but, including the man or men in boat, were forced to accompany armed Mexican forces."

"I do not need to tell you that taking men from a boat flying the United States flag is hostile act not to be excused."

"I have already received your verbal message of regret that this event has happened and your statement that it was committed by an ignorant officer."

"The responsibility for a hostile act cannot be avoided by the plea of ignorance. In view of the publicity of this occurrence, I must require that you send by suitable members of your staff formal disavowal and apology for the act, together with your assurance that the officer responsible for it will receive severe punishment."

"Also that you publicly hoist the United States flag in a prominent position and salute it with 21 guns. The salute will be returned by this ship."

"Your answer to this communication should reach me and the called-for salute be fired within 24 hours from 6 p. m. of this date."

View of Navy Secretary

Secretary Daniels, discussing the return of the salute, said he had consulted the general naval board, who unanimously agreed that in all cases where salutes have been given they must be returned.

"It is not a salute to a government or an 'administration,'" said Secretary Daniels, "but to the flag of a people."

At the cabinet meeting the situation was briefly discussed, the secretaries approving a message to Charge O'Shaughnessy for Huerta.

Mr. Daniels announced, that the third division of the Atlantic fleet, now at Boston navy yard, would sail on April 26 or 27 and probably would relieve the ships of the second division.

Acting Chairman Shively of the Senate foreign relations committee, who had a conference with Secretary Bryan last night, said there never had been any official proposal for recognition and that no salute would be given under such a condition.

Mrs. Andrew D. White, the wife of the head of the American delegation at the first Hague conference, has sent the following message to the President:

"Does an American gentleman shoot the man who insults him? Not usually in this generation, much less his wife and family. Shall we destroy many innocent Mexicans by bombarding Tampico, because an official bandit insults our flag? Nothing he can do, only what we do, can dishonor the American flag and nation."

Today's events followed an ultimatum sent to Huerta last night, in which it was made clear that the United States would insist upon having the salute fired 21 guns at a time in accordance with naval custom.

SENATOR SHIVELY SAYS CONGRESS TO BACK PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, was sent for by President Wilson and was closeted with the chief executive for nearly an hour today. When he left the White House he went over to the state department.

"This whole thing is now in the President's hands," said Senator Shively. "I have seen Mr. O'Shaughnessy's message and the President's emphatic reply. I cannot tell you what was contained in those documents, but I am well satisfied that if the President reads them to Congress the people of the country will be satisfied that the national honor has been upheld."

Senator Shively said that Congressional leaders are prepared to arrange for a joint session Monday just as soon as the President announces that one will be needed. He believed Congress would be a unit in its support of every recommendation which the President may make.

Sensors and representatives this afternoon almost without an exception supported President Wilson's position.

HUERTA CABINET STUDIES DEMAND FOR THREE HOURS

MEXICO CITY—The ultimatum of the United States was delivered verbally Friday by American Charge O'Shaughnessy to Sr. Portillo y Rojas, the foreign minister, and was considered at a cabinet meeting for three hours. The reply was handed to Charge O'Shaughnessy about 3 o'clock this morning. It was at once put into code and rushed through to the state department at Washington.

NEW YORK—In the face of news from Washington that a break between the United States and Mexico seems inevitable, Vice Consul Jimenez, at the Mexican consulate here this afternoon said that he believes "everything will be settled satisfactorily."

"I sincerely hope so," the consul said. "We have no late news from Mexico City but it seems scarcely credible that a settlement is not possible. I had not heard of President Wilson's action."

Senator Jimenez has been acting consul for some time. Consul General Esteza took charge of the office this afternoon. Senator Jimenez declared the new consul general might have a statement to make later in the day.

FLEET ORDERS NOT CHANGED; MARINES REACH TAMPICO

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS AT SEA, by Wireless via St. Augustine, Fla.—Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander of the Atlantic fleet, has received no further orders from Washington, and the battleship squadron continues to speed toward Mexico.

The battleships Louisiana and Michigan are catching up with the main squadron at the rate of two knots an hour.

WASHINGTON—The armored cruiser South Dakota today proceeded from Puget Sound, Washington, to San Diego. Orders sent from the navy department today to the South Dakota called for picking up marines at Bremerton and Mare Island. The Jupiter was ordered to ship any remaining marines at Mare Island and sail also for San Diego.

The armored cruiser Albany, which was put in full commission yesterday at Puget sound, was under orders today to stock up as rapidly as possible. It will then head for San Diego, Cal.

VILLA GIVES VIEW OF THE INCIDENT

TORREON—"I do not believe the Tampico incident will result in war. So far as the Constitutionists are concerned it is a subject to be settled by General Carranza." This statement is credited to General Villa.

"It is a question whether the bombardment of Tampico by the United States to compel Huerta to apologize would be construed as an act of war against the Mexican nation," he added.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE BLAMED FOR FIRE AT YARMOUTH, ENG.

LONDON—Suffragettes succeeded in the early hours of Friday morning in burning down the pier and pavilion at Yarmouth. The damage done amounts to from £15,000 to £20,000, and the firing was effected apparently by means of a bomb laid in the pavilion and discharged by clockwork.

ZABERN INCIDENT REGIMENT IS SOON TO BE RETURNED

BERLIN—It is announced that the ninety-ninth regiment will return to Zabern. During its absence the two officers chiefly responsible for the late disturbances, Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant von Forstner, have been transferred to other regiments.

ATLANTIC FLEET SUBMARINE FLOTILLA TO HAVE NEW CHIEF



Commander Yates Stirling, Jr., to take up new detail May 1

Executive officer aboard the United States battleship Rhode Island, berthed at the Charlestown navy yard for extensive repairs, has been assigned to the command of the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic fleet. On May 1 Commander Stirling relinquishes his present detail and will proceed to the New York navy yard, where he will go aboard the monitor Ozark, which is the acting tender to the submarine fleet.

General responsibility for the Atlantic submarine flotilla rests with Capt. W. S. Sims, who also is in command of the torpedo flotilla. The rapidity with which these two flotillas are being augmented by new boats has made it necessary to assign a new commander to have the immediate charge, under Captain Sims, of the submarines.

For several months the gunboat Castine has been at the local navy yard undergoing alterations. The work now is practically completed, and on May 1 it is expected that the vessel will be assigned to serve the submarine flotilla as a supply and repair ship. The Castine is a vessel of 1177 tons displacement and of light draft. The recent remodeling has divested the craft of all armament, excepting a few rapid-fire guns and other small pieces.

On the Atlantic coast there are now 15 submarines in commission. These are divided into three divisions, each commanded by a lieutenant. Building for the government are several other submarines to be commissioned with the Atlantic flotilla.

GOULD AND HUHN DEFEAT FEARING AND C. T. RUSSELL

Doubles Court Tennis Champions of 1912 and 1913 Successfully Defend Their Title From Boston Pair

VERY FAST CONTEST

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia successfully defended their amateur doubles court tennis championship of the United States on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club this afternoon, when they defeated George R. Fearing and C. T. Russell of the local club in the final round, 3 sets to 0: 6-5, 6-5, 6-4.

It was one of the hardest fought and best played matches ever seen on the local courts and was certainly the best of this tournament. Gould played easily all the way through, never appearing to exert himself, but showing some wonderful work. His driving was terrific and impossible of return. Russell played the best game for his side and did finely.

The match was a game went to deuce, but many of the games went to deuce, and the score would indicate. As shown by the points, the scoring was very even and there were but three love games in the match, all in the first set, and two being won by the champions. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Gould and Huhn—4 2 2 1 1 0 5 4—31-6
Russell and Fearing—2 1 1 4 4 0 4 3 0—27-5

SECOND SET
Gould and Huhn—4 5 5 1 1 4 1 2 3 3 4—36-6
Russell and Fearing—3 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 1—33-3

THIRD SET
Gould and Huhn—2 5 5 5 4 1 2 3 5 4—36-6
Russell and Fearing—4 3 3 2 4 4 5 3 1—32-4

M. CAILLAUX AIDED IN CAMPAIGN BY BARON D'CONSTANT

PARIS—M. Caillaux is being assisted in his election at Marnes by another deputy for the same department, namely, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. The baron has completely taken up M. Caillaux's cause and has made a regular tour of the department, calling upon the electors everywhere to elect M. Caillaux on the grounds that he has been the victim of a reactionary plot and the real reason for the attempt to drive him from office and from politics has been the fact that he is first of all a staunch Republican and secondly the author of the income tax.

When the electors come to recognize the campaign of calumny which has been carried out against the late finance minister they will, the baron declares, learn to understand the act of Madame Caillaux if not to excuse it.

CONSERVATIVES APPEAR TO LEAD IN SWEDISH ELECTION

STOCKHOLM—Complete returns of the Swedish elections will not be available till next week, but the latest returns show that the Conservatives have obtained 64 seats, of which 15 have been won from the Liberals and three from the Socialists. The Socialists have obtained 56 seats, of which nine have been won from the Liberals, whilst the Liberals have obtained 41 seats.

TRIPLE ENTENTE AND THE ALLIANCE AGREE ON ALBANIA

ROME—The under secretary of state for foreign affairs has acquainted the powers of the triple entente with the agreement of the triple alliance to the note on the subject of Albania and the Aegeans. Similar notification has been made by Austria and Germany.

ALLEGED ARMY PLANS IN ULSTER ARE DISCLOSED

Unionist Council Goes Into Great Detail of Program of Active Campaign Which It Declares the War Office Had Prepared

ISSUE TO BE FORCED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM THE EUROPEAN BUREAU

BELFAST—In his now famous speech at Bradford in March Winston Churchill wound up with the declaration, "Let us go forward together and put these grave matters to test." The Ulster unionist council last night issued a statement on the subject of the recent army crisis which they declare to be an accurate disclosure of the full terms of what has been described as the Ulster plot.

The matter will of course be investigated in Parliament but the document just issued declares that the force of 25,000 men was to be used with the fleet in blockading Belfast and disarming Ulster with a premeditation which was foreseen would end in bloodshed.

The two ministers concerned are of course Colonel Seely and Winston Churchill, and their chief instrument, it is declared, would have been Sir Arthur Paget, commander-in-chief in Ireland. The document states that early in March Sir Arthur was called to London and interviewed by Colonel Seely. Previous to his return the generals under his command were ordered by telegram to meet him on the morning of the 20th.

Generals Offered Alternative

At this meeting the commander-in-chief, under instructions from the secretary of state for war, informed the assembled generals that the government had decided to undertake active operations against Ulster at once and had instructed him to offer the officers under his command who did not wish to serve the alternative of resigning.

Gen. Hubert Gough at once resigned his command and Colonel Chetwode was nominated to succeed him. In the afternoon of the same day Sir Arthur Paget held a second meeting of the officers and detailed to them the plan of operations. Ulster depots were, he declared, then being strengthened, whilst the Victoria barracks in Belfast, being surrounded by houses and so untenable, were being vacated.

The third cavalry brigade was to seize and occupy all bridges and strategic points along the Boyne, whilst the fifth division was to march on Boyne and hold permanent the position seized by the cavalry brigade, releasing it to move on other strategic positions.

Sixth Division to Move North

The sixth division, stationed in the south, was to move north and occupy the quarters vacated in Curragh and Dublin by the fifth division and third cavalry brigade. In addition, a force of all arms numbering 10,000 men was to be moved into Ireland bringing up the strength of the forces there to 25,000.

The army was to be assisted by the fleet and two destroyers had already been sent to take troops to Carrickfergus and to keep open communications between Carrickfergus and Holywood barracks.

It was not intended, Sir Arthur Paget said, that the army should start the fighting. The Belfast police would be sent to seize concealed arms and occupy the headquarters of the Ulster organization in the old Town hall. This would inevitably end in fighting. Then the troops massed round Belfast would be ordered to support the police and restore order.

When the time for this came, Sir Arthur Paget himself, with divisional generals, would remain in the firing line controlling the fire. When a certain number of casualties had taken place he would go forward with a flag of truce and demand surrender. If surrender did not take place he would then order the troops to storm the position.

Neutrality Promise Alleged

In another speech devoted to persuading the officers of the third cavalry brigade to assist he declared their services would only be required to prevent hit other forces bumping into the enemy. In the event, he declared, of a battle taking place, he would arrange for them to be neutral. Another regiment he attempted to persuade by explaining that the disturbance would be arranged at Cork and that the regiment in question would be detached nominally to suppress it.

At no time during his address to his officers did the commander-in-chief talk of precautionary measures. He talked distinctly of military operations and used military terms such as locating the enemy's position and fighting battles.

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Italy's Tripoli Annexation Called Far From Complete



(Reproduced by permission)
Typical group of mounted Arabs in North Africa

BRITISH COMMITTEE FAILS TO
INDORSE LAND VALUES TAX

Final Report of Board Declares Against Proposed Substitution of a System of Rating, Based Wholly Upon Ground Worth, for Present Methods

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The final report of the departmental committee on local taxation in England and Wales has just been issued. At the request of the chancellor of the exchequer the committee considered the question of valuation and the problem presented by the inequalities of local government rating areas.

The report now issued consists of a historical and descriptive section, a part dealing with principles of state aid of local services and their application, and a section devoted to the basis, machinery and areas of local taxation.

The committee consider that a large increase is necessary in the amount of state subsidies to local authorities; that the assigned revenues system should be abolished, and that state grants to local authorities should come direct from the exchequer; that such grants should only be made in respect of semi-national services, services which though administered locally have some of the characteristics of services administered by the state.

The more important services which, in the opinion of the committee, should be included among semi-national services are education, poor relief, police, main roads, public health and criminal prosecution.

Education Grants Told

Under the heading of education it is recommended that there should be in place of the present arrangement, a single grant to each local authority of 36s. per child in average attendance, with the addition of 40 per cent of the net

expenditure, less the produce of a 7d. rate. No area, however, should receive a grant exceeding two thirds of its net expenditure.

With regard to county councils outside of London, a grant is recommended for small schools of approximately 5s. per child, multiplied by the number by which the average attendance falls short of 200.

The total assessments given by the state under the present system amount to £11,735,000, and the net increase involved in the committee's proposals is £2,385,000. It is recommended that the police grant should be one half of the total net expenditure including pensions, the total sum necessary being £23,200,000.

As to roads, the committee recommend that the exchequer grant should cover one half of the cost of main roads, and one quarter of the cost of country roads, the balance of the cost of main roads being borne by the county funds to which should also be charged one quarter of the cost of the country roads.

The other half of the cost of country roads, it is recommended, should be borne by the highway districts responsible for their upkeep. Grants of £1,800,000 for main roads and £600,000 for country roads are recommended. The total relief to the rates of all the recommendations of the committee would be £4,700,000, of which £1,000,000 comes under the heading of public health.

New Plan is Not Indorsed

On the important question of the rating of land values the main report of the committee declares against the proposed substitution of a system of rating based wholly upon land values for the present system. Among other reasons given are the following: That the benefit derived by landowners, using the term in its broadest sense, from the general activity and expenditure of the community is not sufficient to justify the charge of the whole cost of local government, present and prospective, on this class; that other classes of the community would not contribute toward the cost of communal services under the proposed basis of rating, although deriving benefit from such services; and that the primary criterion to be taken into account in distributing the burden of local expenditure is "ability to pay," and that the present system conforms more nearly to this principle than that proposed.

A separate report on the rating of land values, signed by six members of the committee, while agreeing generally with the majority report, holds that the present rating basis is so unsatisfactory as a gauge of the ability of the various contributors to pay that it would be pedantic to refuse to consider alternative or additional bases, because of the supposed relation between ratable value and ability to contribute.

It points out that the poorer a man is the greater the proportion of the house rent which he pays to his total income. The abatement of income tax in respect of children recognizes that the larger a man's family the less his ability to pay; yet the larger his family the larger the house he needs for decent accommodation, and the larger accordingly his contribution to rates.

NATIVE LEVIES
SAID TO BE PAID
BY GOVERNMENT

Situation Described as Analogous to That in China Where Loyalty of Troops Is Declared to Be Dependent Upon Payments

SUNUSSIS ARE ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—To the layman, perhaps, the Italian war in Tripoli is a thing of the past. To those, however, who have made a careful study of the situation and have followed the numerous details of the moves by both Turkey and Italy, with respect to Tripoli itself, and the Aegean islands still occupied by the Italians, the final chapter in that interesting episode in history has not been closed.

During the progress of the war, the enormous difficulties with which the Italian government would be faced, even after they had established themselves more or less firmly on the coast of north Africa, were persistently pointed out in this paper. It is the habit of governments not to draw unnecessary attention to difficulties with which they are faced, and those in a position to control the Italian press, have done their best to prevent the circulation of reports of a situation hardly favorable to Italy in Tripoli.

Those who, at the commencement of the war, led the cheering of the troops as they embarked and were loudest in their support of the policy of the government in undertaking a campaign which would add so much more territory to the kingdom of Italy, are now the first to object to the raising of taxes necessary to pay the enormous costs incurred.

Pacification Unaccomplished

Not long ago a conflict of no mean proportions took place between the Italians and some of the native tribes not far from Benghazi, and the fact that similar conflicts occur from time to time is sufficient proof that the pacification of the country has scarcely yet been accomplished.

It is not generally known that the number of Italian-born troops still quartered in Tripoli is very small. In fact it may be said that they are confined to a small garrison in Tripoli itself. Of Italian officers there are a certain number, but they are in command of native levies only, and it is the formation of these native levies which constitutes so interesting a feature of the settlement of the country.

Native levies do not usually serve those engaged in annexing their country for nothing. Although it may not be generally known, Italian officials seized the first opportunity of opening negotiations with those sheikhs who were willing to consider the offers made by Italy. Ultimately one sheikh after another was bought, with the result that now, with the exception of very few, all are in the pay of the Italian government.

Native Levies Are Hired

The native levies are also paid at the high rate of three francs per diem for the infantry, and five francs per diem for cavalry. The situation is analogous to that in China, and just as Yuan-Shih-Kai possesses an army so long as he is in a position to pay, so the native troops will be loyal to Italy until the day when payment ceases.

Again, the famous Sunussis tribe,

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TEST
AT EIFFEL TOWER PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Immense interest is being taken in the installation at the Eiffel tower of a new wireless telephone, invented by M. Marzi, an Italian engineer. Experiments have been conducted for the last few weeks with this instrument between the Eiffel tower and other wireless stations in Europe, with some remarkable results.

A short time ago a vocalist who sang into a machine at Laeken, near Brussels, some 360 kilometers from Paris, was distinctly heard at the Eiffel tower. To get the machine on to a practical plane it is necessary to use a transmitter, or microphone, of great power, so that the vibrations of the voice are greatly exaggerated. In nearly all the microphones carbon is a necessary element.

those religious fanatics whose quarters lie beyond the range of mountains separating the oases near the coast from the interior, are steadily preparing at least to create difficulties for Italy. For the moment, the situation in North Africa may appear to the public comparatively peaceful whilst Italy has every appearance of establishing herself in the country.

As a matter of fact, however, the actual annexation of the country is far from complete, and time alone will show whether the methods adopted to induce the Arabs to acquiesce in the new government have been successful or not.

BRITISH PREPARE
FOR HALF HOLIDAY
JUBILEE IN MAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the Saturday afternoon half holiday is to be held this year.

In connection with this jubilee a banquet will be held in May with the object of helping to raise a minimum sum of £5000 for the furtherance of the aims of the early closing association; for though early closing is having its jubilee, the evils of late hours are not by any means extinct.

In a letter to the press announcing the holding of the banquet and signed by Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Avebury, Harry Lawson, M. P., and others, the need for further efforts on the part of the early closing association is shown by the statement of the fact that thousands of young men and women still are kept at business up to 9 and 10, and on Saturdays up to sometimes midnight.

ENGINEER BRANCH
OF THAMES IRON
WORKS TO REOPEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is stated that in spite of the closing of the shipbuilding branch of the Thames iron works, the engineering branch will be reopened at Greenwich in a short space of time by Wilfrid Deane.

This will give occupation to at least 1500 men, and since the works are opening with a plentiful working capital and a number of immediate orders, it may be assumed that their capacity for the employment of labor will increase.

The policy which has governed these works in recent years will be varied under the new management, and general engineering will be undertaken as well as marine engineering. This so-called new policy is but a return to the conditions under which the founder of the works, John Penn, started his business. It was but gradually and with the development of the firm's relations with the admiralty, that the general engineering narrowed down very considerably, and ultimately ceased to form a part of the firm's activities.

RUSSIANS PLAN
FOR EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A conference of the organizing committee of the all-Russian exhibition took place lately. So far it has been decided to ask the Duma to grant 180 desatines, a desatine being 27 acres, on the Khodynsky field, at Moscow, for the exhibition; also, in view of the important influence of the exhibition and of the necessity for making it a representation of the commercial strength of the Russian empire, it is considered that at least 15,000,000 roubles will be required.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TEST
AT EIFFEL TOWER PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Immense interest is being taken in the installation at the Eiffel tower of a new wireless telephone, invented by M. Marzi, an Italian engineer. Experiments have been conducted for the last few weeks with this instrument between the Eiffel tower and other wireless stations in Europe, with some remarkable results.

A short time ago a vocalist who sang into a machine at Laeken, near Brussels, some 360 kilometers from Paris, was distinctly heard at the Eiffel tower. To get the machine on to a practical plane it is necessary to use a transmitter, or microphone, of great power, so that the vibrations of the voice are greatly exaggerated. In nearly all the microphones carbon is a necessary element.

Regardless of the form in which it is used a serious difficulty is experienced by the electric current causing the carbon to become incandescent. M. Marzi appears to have surmounted this main difficulty, and the many tests that have been made with his instrument fully establish its value. During the recent experiences at the Eiffel tower, the machine was very variable, being at certain times weak and imperfect, while at others the voice was easily and perfectly distinguished.

More extensive experiments are to be made, but the success hitherto obtained justifies the statement that the wireless telephone will at no far distant date be developed to a point of public utility.

VIENNA PRESS
PRAISES WORK
OF ALLIANCE

Semi-Official Newspapers in Austrian Capital Point at Disturbances Taking Place Elsewhere in Europe

NAVAL PLANS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The semi-official press in Vienna points with some satisfaction to what is transpiring in other parts of Europe outside the triple alliance. France is in the throes of a political crisis, Russia is evidently embarrassed by internal complications and troubles, the extent of which can only be guessed by her well-wishers on the other side of the border, while there is some considerable disturbance in Great Britain. The liberal papers devote columns to discussing the troubles of their rivals, and it is plain that they can hardly disguise their feelings of satisfaction that the powers constituting the triple alliance have their hands full with domestic troubles of one kind and another. All is quiet in the camp of the triple alliance. The temporary difficulties with Italy, of which their rivals were inclined to make capital, have disappeared before the necessity of consolidating the triple alliance.

Naval Increase Explained

Austria-Hungary has now announced her reason for increasing her fleet, and for spending large sums on naval projects of one kind and another. In association with Germany and Italy she intends to establish herself in the waters of the Adriatic. Her main object is to increase her commerce and traffic with the Levant, and she considers that the presence of an imposing fleet in the Mediterranean, for no one supposes that warships will remain within the Adriatic, will greatly increase the respect with which she is regarded in the east.

The announcement, however, does not merely concern Austria-Hungary, but includes Germany and Italy. It is expressly said that "the Adriatic shall be the sea of the triple alliance." Italy has a large part of her fleet on the eastern side of the peninsula, and naturally intends to keep her footing in the Adriatic, together with Austria-Hungary, but it is asked what Germany will have to do in the new Dreibund sea?

Austria-Hungary is commencing the construction of another division of dreadnoughts, four units of which are already afloat, although the last two ships are still awaiting completion at Pola. With the second division, consisting of four battleships of 25,000 tons displacement, and the fleet of rapid cruisers, Austria-Hungary will, if she combines with Italy, develop into a power of considerable naval importance.

Advantageous to Triple Alliance

Again, if arrangements are made for German vessels to make use of an Austro-Hungarian port as a coaling station, it would be possible to increase, very considerably, the power of the Mediterranean fleet of the triple alliance. It is now easy to appreciate the great necessity felt by Austro-Hungarian politicians, of the Albanian coastline remaining under German influence, while it is equally easy to understand the policy of the German Emperor in keeping on friendly terms with Greece during the recent crisis, especially now that the object of his journey through Austria-Hungary to Venice and Trieste is fully understood.

When the German Emperor met the King of Greece, during his visit to Corfu, the latter was doubtless informed of the vast scheme sketched out by the triple alliance, so that, with his increasing fleet, he may have a chance of participating in plans which mean an increase of trade and prosperity to all concerned.

Meanwhile the non-existence of a parliament in Austria enables that country to rush through her most urgent projects. The issue of 375,000,000 kronen worth of treasury bills will enable her to meet the most pressing expenses, and to start on the extensive military and naval program immediately after the meeting of the Delegations in April.

TRAMWAY SURVEY VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Queensland—The railway department is having a valuation made of the Johnstone Shire council's tramway, with a view to the land being taken over by the government.

LAND SELECTED
FOR JAPANESE
CORONATION RICE

Special Planting for Product to Be Used in Connection With the Daijoi Festival

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—A piece of arable land possessed by Teinosuke Hayakawa in a village called Shimonakajima, Matsumura, Aomi-gun, Mikawa province, was selected as one of the two pieces of land on which the rice for use on the occasion of the Daijoi festival, which is to be held after the coronation ceremony, will be cultivated.

The selection was officially reported to the household department by the Governor of Aichi a short time ago. The land selected lies about four miles from Okazaki station along the Tokaido line, and the owner of this land is a well-to-do farmer, a member of the county council and the treasurer of the village office.

It is said that the rice will be planted in the nursery bed on April 2, and the young plants will be removed from the bed in the early part of June. The rice plants will be cultivated with great care, and men and women to be employed in working on the farm will wear the old style of kimono.

It has also been announced that the imperial court will receive presents in cereals from each prefecture in Japan, and from the colonies a quantity of rice and millet for use on the occasion.

SEED TESTING
STATION IS SET
UP IN SCOTLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A seed testing station has now been established in Edinburgh by the board of agriculture for Scotland, and thus an opportunity is given to farmers, foresters, nurserymen and seed merchants of having the quality of their seeds judged as to their purity and capacity for growth.

The station consists of a suite of four rooms, comprising two testing rooms, a laboratory, and office.

There are three types of germinators in use, viz.:

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- (2) Rodewald germinators, in which the seeds are germinated in porous shells set in a layer of moist sand.
- (3) Jacobsen germinators, in which the

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seeds are germinated on an absorbent paper laid on a woolen mat, which draws the necessary moisture from a cistern of water below, by means of a wick, each germinating lot of seeds being covered by a small bell-jar. The germination tests are conducted at the standard temperature and with the standard amount of moisture fixed by the rules generally adopted by other seed-testing stations.



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POST OFFICE

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"In Old Kentucky," 8:25.
CASTLE—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," 8:10.
COLONIAL—"Queen of the Moxyes," 8:15.
CITY—"Fifty Mrs. Smith," 8:10.
HOLLIS—"Mrs. Blake," 8:15.
KELTH—"Vandeville," 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"Within the Law," 8:10.
PARK—"Fanny's First Play," 8:20.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:05.
SHUBERT—"Miss Blanche Ring," 8:10.
TREMONT—"David Ward," 8:20.

Concerts

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twenty-second concert Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Louise Homer, soloist.

Other Entertainments

Tremont Temple—"Les Miserables" in films, 2, 8, daily.

NEW YORK

BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr," 8:25.
CHAM—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay," 8:20.
CORT—"Per 4 My Heart," 8:20.
EMPIRE—"Miss Maudie Adams," 8:30.
FIFTH—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:20.
LIBERTY—"Miss Margaret Anglin," 8:20.
LITTLE—"Grace George," 8:45.
LYCEUM—"Miss Julie Burke," 8:30.
MAJESTIC—"Garden of Circumstances," 2, 8.
MANHATTAN—"Pavlova," 8:15.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Bar," 8:20.
PARK—"Change," 8:30.
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count," 8:30.
PRINCETON—"Marrying Money," 8:20.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.
WALLACK—"Cyru Maude," 8:20.
WEST END—"Omni," 8:15.

CHICAGO

COLISEUM—"Ringling Circus," 8.
FINE ARTS—"Change," 8:15.
HILAND—"John Drew," 8:15.
GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15.
FOWERS—"Huth Chatterbox," 8:15.

Triple Alliance Is Described as World Peace Factor

LORD ESHER AT SORBONNE URGES ENTENTE CHANGE

President of London Territorial Association Says Accomplishment of Second Alliance Would Bring the Goal Nearer

QUOTES MR. BALFOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—As announced in a Monitor cable despatch an address on the value of peace and the best means of attaining it was delivered at the Sorbonne, recently, by Lord Esher, president of the London Territorial Association, and permanent member of the committee of imperial defense. M. Bourgeois took the chair.

Lord Esher based his lecture on Norman Angell's book "The Great Illusion," to which he paid a high tribute as one of the great means by which serious thought on the subject of peace and war had been induced.

"If it is true," Lord Esher said, "that international obligations, the interdependence of finance and commerce, are all so intricate that an injury done to one great nation reacts on all the markets and nations, so that it is not worth the while of any great civilized people to fight a successful war against a civilized neighbor, surely public opinion about the efficacy of war must in the long run undergo a change. When men realize that a conquered enemy means a ruined customer, and that a ruined customer means a dead loss to the conqueror, will they desire the conquest?"

Mr. Churchill Criticized

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's phrase, "The way to make peace secure is to be so strong that victory over your enemy will be certain," Lord Esher said: "Such an axiom is not an axiom of defense, but of aggression, and is in reality the base from which every ambitious conqueror has started since the world began. If peace can only be made secure by every nation being so strong that victory over its enemy is certain, we are all of us caught in a vicious circle of absurdity, and there is nothing before us but financial and commercial ruin."

Lord Esher had two propositions to which he called the attention of his audience. His first proposition was that every effort should be made to understand and propagate the view that Mr. Balfour had stated in these words: "Aggressive warfare between civilized nations undertaken for the purpose of making the aggressor happier, wealthier and more prosperous is futile and silly."

His second proposition, for which he took entire responsibility, must be considered in an academic and not a political light. The greatest factor on the side of peace in recent times was, to his mind, the triple alliance.

Triple Entente Not Depreciated

He did not wish to depreciate the triple entente, but he did not think that ententes were on such a firm basis as alliances, and for this reason he advocated the conversion of the triple entente into a second triple alliance.

If this were accomplished he felt certain that the world would be within measurable distance of the goal of a concert of all the great powers based upon reason and common interest, from which the uncertain element of sporadic action had been eliminated. Napoleon had said 100 years ago, "Deux peuples comme la France et l'Angleterre, en s'entendant bien, pourraient gouverner le monde!"

"We have no desire to govern the world," Lord Esher concluded. "We desire the people to govern themselves and to find for themselves the way to be prosperous and happy."

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, in thanking the lecturer, gave some interesting reminiscences of his own diplomatic career, and made a strong plea for the recognition of the value of the work of the Hague tribunal.

SYDNEY'S GROWTH AS PORT DEMANDS MORE FACILITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The port of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, the fifth port of the empire, is expanding so rapidly that much additional wharf accommodation is now necessary to meet the abnormal growth of shipping of recent years.

A comprehensive scheme has now been prepared by the Sydney harbor trust, under which it is contemplated spending £6,000,000 in improving the port, providing extra wharfage accommodation, more deep-sea wharfage in a number of bays of the port, and in every respect providing the port of Sydney with every facility to cope with its rapidly increasing trade.

The growth of Sydney's importance as one of the great ports of the empire can best be shown by the following comparison: In 1901 the vessels that entered the port numbered 1884, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,953,511. Last year 9073 vessels, with a total tonnage exceeding 9,000,000, entered the port.

BERLIN AERONAUT HELD IN RUSSIA. SEEKING RELEASE

Hans Berliner Says Authorities Are Trying to Make Case of Espionage Against Him

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—A letter has been received from the Berlin aeronaut, Hans Berliner, who with a companion, established a world record for a balloon journey recently. He flew from Bitterfeld to Perm in Russia on Feb. 28. It may be remembered that he was compelled by the Russian military authorities to land and has been forcibly detained there ever since.

The letter, which Herr Berliner contrived to get posted to a friend in Chemnitz, is full of bitter complaints. He is an engineer by profession and is much needed in business and is, therefore, losing money daily. He begs the German authorities to take immediate steps for his release, as the Russian officials of the little place where he and his companion are confined are endeavoring to make out a case of espionage against them, and owing to the usual amount of red tape proceedings will not even commence until May.

The travelers are in despair; the food is bad and the incarceration is exceedingly irksome. Herr Berliner writes that he would willingly have renounced the honor of his world record rather than be in the present trying predicament. The recipient of the letter went at once to the Aero Club, and the National Liberal leader, Herr Bassermann, has also been appealed to and has declared his willingness to do all he possibly can in the matter. Unfortunately, however, the Reichstag has closed for the Easter holidays and will not reopen until the end of April.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA OVERSEAS TRADE CALLED BUOYANT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Details of the overseas trade of South Australia for the month of January have been furnished by the customs department. As usual the export figures were below those for December, but the buoyant condition of trade generally is evidenced by the fact that they exceeded by £191,341 the value of the exports for January, 1913, while the value of the total trade (£1,627,433) was £191,220 in excess of that for the corresponding period of last year.

The values of the principal lines exported were: Wheat and flour, £498,169; ores and concentrates, £203,883; wool, £85,340; silver, £48,318; lead, £40,001; skins, £23,426; frozen and preserved meat, £15,533; copper, £13,050; butter, £5278; tallow, £4895; and wine, £4660. The value of the imports was made up as follows: United Kingdom, £276,208; other British possessions, £88,454; other countries, £206,957.

UNITED KINGDOM EMIGRATION STILL SHOWS DECREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The emigration returns for the last few months show a remarkable decrease as compared with last year in the number of persons leaving the country for Canada.

In December, 1913, the figure was 1868, as against 3070 in the previous year; in January, 1914, it was 1936, as against 3571 in 1913; in February, 4458, as against 9359. During February therefore, the number of emigrants to Canada was reduced by more than half.

The reduction in the emigration figures to Australia and New Zealand is even more striking than in those to Canada. For February these were: 1913—To Australia, 4858; to New Zealand, 1479.

1914—To Australia, 1691; to New Zealand, 754.

South Africa, on the other hand, continues to attract about the same number of emigrants as in former years.

CHINA EMPLOYS MINING EXPERT AS AN ADVISER

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The Chinese government has secured the services of Professor Anderson, at present director-general of mining in Sweden, as adviser in mining questions and undertakings in the Republic. The appointment was made on the advice of M. G. O. Wallenberg, the Swedish minister to China and Japan.

M. Wallenberg, before making the recommendation, secured positive assurances from the government that the authorities of China are really desirous of securing foreign capital and profiting by the advice of foreign experts in the development of the mining resources of the country.

He also got the assurance that the draft of the mining regulations recently published would be altered in material particulars before final promulgation, and especially the clause providing that the participation of foreign capital shall not exceed 40 per cent of the whole capital invested.

LONDON WOMEN OUTLINE PLANS FOR NEW PARTY

Advances Made in Acquiring Seats on the County and Borough Councils Told at Sunderland House Reception

LADY SLACK SPEAKS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A reception of the newly organized Women's Municipal party was held recently at Sunderland House, Curzon street, the home of its president, the Duchess of Marlborough.

In the long green marble gallery with its richly gilt and painted ceiling a workman-like platform was erected, the red baize carpet, plain chairs and severe table hinting at the serious purpose before the meeting.

The program of the Women's Municipal party, which is strictly non-political, is to devote its energies to the promotion of the election of women to the London county council, the London borough councils and Metropolitan boards of guardians, because these public bodies deal with so many matters intimately connected with the well-being of women and children.

Lady Bamford Slack told the meeting how the Women's Local Government Society had for many years been engaged upon the difficult task of opening doors inch by inch, with the result that today women were holding posts which for centuries had been closed to their sex.

Funds to Be One Object

She told how women had always been prepared to give their time and hearts and energy to this work, but that they had not always had the necessary funds for the purpose, and one of the objects of the Municipal party would be to provide these funds; that women are now so educated and prepared to undertake the work, that they should be welcomed into the municipal world instead of being regarded as a nuisance.

The speaker added that the borough council sounded a very masculine establishment, but that surely the one subject the women of London should be capable of dealing with were the matters vitally affecting the homes of London. At present there were only two women on the London county council and 22 on the borough council, but they had already done much good work in these posts.

Lady Frances Balfour, who was in the chair, spoke with some humor of her own recollection of the time when the House of Commons was kept in a hysterical condition night after night at the idea of the possibility of women aldermen and women mayors, but this was now an accomplished fact and the country was quite calm about it.

Queen Victoria Quoted

She reminded the meeting that Queen Victoria, speaking of Florence Nightingale, had said: "So clear a head, I wish she was at the war office," foreshadowing the time when women should be placed in positions of trust and responsibility.

The Duchess of Marlborough then rose to address the meeting. She spoke from the heart, but showed also that she had gone into her subject in a thoroughly practical way. She spoke of the necessity of further housing reforms, and the advantage of placing women on housing committees in order to prevent the unsatisfactory housing conditions now in existence.

The party were, she said, pledged to do their utmost to obtain Municipal lodging houses for women, so that working women should have greater facilities for living cheaply and comfortably. Cardiff, Bristol and Manchester already have such buildings, but London has so far taken no steps in the matter. Better lighting, better food, and the advantage of more open spaces and playgrounds in the poorer districts, were also included in the program, and the obtaining of equal pay for equal work, which the president spoke of as a fundamental principle which time would prove.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION TELLS OF ITS WORK DONE IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The membership of the British Engineers Association has increased from 93 to 204 during the last year, while the capital controlled by the members is now given as 80 millions sterling, instead of only 39,000,000 a year ago.

This association aims at protecting British manufacturers and Chinese consumers and maintaining friendly relations between the two nations with a view to developing trade.

As announced at the annual dinner of the association, a chief commissioner, an assistant, and an engineer have been sent out to China to study the conditions there, and keep the members advised of what is passing and of possible new openings for trade.

Great care, it was also stated, is taken in admitting members to the association, so that the standard of work may be kept up and membership may be recognized by Chinese clients as guaranteeing that work will be well done.

Other objects of this association, a leading article in a recent number of Engineering states, are, "to amend the commercial law of China and to simplify



Spanish ruler in his automobile being assisted up a steep grade in Andalusia

BRITISH WORKERS SAID TO BE READY FOR STRONG LAND POLICY

Organ of Movement Declares People Believe Land in All Countries Exists for Benefit of All Who Dwell Therein—Glasgow Meeting Called Memorable

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the current issue of Land Values, the official organ of the movement for the taxation of land values, appears a vigorous leading article dealing with Mr. Lloyd George's recent pronouncement on the subject at Glasgow.

Whilst welcoming this statement in so far as it constitutes an admission of principle, the writer states that the great body of working men is ready for a much stronger and more drastic statement of policy on the land question than any yet made.

They are ready, he says, for the chancellor of the exchequer to take as his text the statement he made at Glasgow that there is one great underlying principle of all sound land laws in every land, namely, that the land in all countries exists for the benefit of all those who dwell therein, and that any privileges, rights, or interests attaching for the time being, to the ownership of land, that are inconsistent with this great right ought, in the interests of the community, to be ruthlessly overridden.

The writer declares, is a principle deep-rooted in the minds of the Scottish people. They are determined that the land shall be used for the equal benefit of all men. Various well planned schemes, he points out, have been tried to reach this ideal, the Crofters act and the small holders act, housing schemes in cities, and all have failed. The more drastic and far-reaching plan of taxing land values must now be tried.

Proceeding, the writer declares that the Glasgow meeting was a great and memorable event in the history of the movement for the taxation of land values. "Are we content," he asks, "with this Glasgow declaration affirming once more the attitude of the government on the question of land values taxation? By no means. We have had such declarations before, yet we have seen in this so-called official Liberal land campaign, how land values have been relegated to a back number, or removed altogether from the syllabus."

The writer then insists that the suspicion is abroad among Liberal land reformers, that the promises and pledges of their leaders on this radical side of the land question must not be taken seriously.

CROWD AT LONDON MUSEUM OPENING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There was a long queue of people waiting to obtain admission to the London museum at Stafford House recently when it was thrown open to the general public for the first time. No visitors were admitted after half past four, and the returns show that 2200 people inspected the collection on the first day. Great precautions were taken to prevent any destruction of the exhibits by suffragettes.

ously; that, in fact, they are to count for nothing.

"Those who stand for land values taxation," he says in conclusion, "do not plead for a place in the sun; they have earned that place and they have it by right of long years' service. This claim was made good at Glasgow, and we have a right to expect that the cause which inspired that great demonstration shall be put before the public boldly as an integral part of the Liberal land policy."

MAKING ALBANIA SEPARATE STATE CALLED MISTAKE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Under the auspices of the Anglo-Hellenic League a lecture was delivered recently in the Morley hall, George street, by Franz de Jassen, who accompanied the international commission appointed to delimit the frontier of Albania as war correspondent.

Mr. de Jassen criticized the transformation of Albania into a state. The country, he said, lacked every essential to a political entity. When in traveling through the district he had told Muhammadans that the powers of Europe had resolved to make Albania an independent state, they would not believe him, and the peasants said that no Christian prince could rule over them but only the Khalif of Stambul.

In time it would be found, said the lecturer, that the support of Austria would be worthless, and Serbia and Greece, feeling themselves sufficiently strong, would draw their own frontiers where they pleased.

ITALIAN SCHOOL PREMISES LITTLE USED FOR RELIGION

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The question of religious instruction in schools and the attitude of parents towards it, varies no doubt with different places. It appears that in Rome, under the mayoralty of Ernesto Nathan, the question was sharply defined. Under his administration, permission was denied for religious instruction on school premises, but some sort of compromise was made.

When Nathan went out of office not long ago, the Catholic societies agitated for religious instruction on school premises, and the authorities arranged that for those scholars whose parents requested it, school premises should be set aside for religious instruction at certain hours.

The Provincial School Council ascertained the statistics, and it now appears that out of some 50,000 pupils, the parents or guardians of 1403 have made the request.

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KING OF SPAIN TOURS SOUTHERN PART OF DOMAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Motoring is a form of travel which the King of Spain specially favors. Of late he has been touring the southern portion of his kingdom in company with Queen Victoria Eugenie. Andalusia, which is so famous for its beauty, is extremely mountainous in character. The sierras afford grand and rugged scenery, but the gradients of the roads are very steep, and the roads themselves not of the best.

AUTHORS' UNION IS PROPOSED AT LONDON DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a "Publishers' Dinner" given at the Lyceum Club recently the subject of the formation of a union for authors was discussed. Mrs. Rentoul Esler took the chair, and the guests of the evening were Edward Bell, John Lane, Elkin Mathews, T. Werner Laurie and Herbert Jenkins.

In proposing the toast of "Authors and Publishers" Mrs. Esler said that the welcome which had been given to the idea of an authors' union had surprised and delighted her. Edward Bell, in responding on behalf of the publishers, said that if the object of the new union was to encourage young writers of fiction, he would quote the advice given by Punch and say "Don't."

Herbert Jenkins said that the scheme ought to be favored by publishers since it would increase the output. It was seldom that anything good was said of publishers, yet they had been known to publish, not what the public wanted, but what they considered they ought to know. John Lane, for instance, had sacrificed much in his efforts to encourage poetry, and when the history of the time came to be written, his name should be prominently mentioned for the great encouragement he had given poetry.

5½ Days Profits Put Him Through a Term in College

Extract from a letter from Paul H. Quaresima, a business of Plain, North Dakota.
"I have sold nineteen cleaners in five and a half days, making enough money to keep me a whole term at college. The cleaners are making a tremendous hit. They seem to actually sell themselves. Enclosed find my order for a total of seven dozen more. I appreciate the Duntley more every day. I am building up a dandy permanent business and am not half started yet."

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With our help and this nationally advertised, low-priced pneumatic sweeper any man or woman can make lots of money—no experience needed. You can work in your spare time in your own town or you can work full time—travel all over the country where you wish—be independent—have no boss—own your business. Send today for free trial or liberal agent proposition.

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2815 So. St., Chicago
Originators of Combination Pneumatic Sweepers

MORE EDUCATION FOR THE WOMEN OF EGYPT PLANNED

Special Object of New Movement to Supplement Instruction in Public and Private Schools

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The formation of a union in Egypt for the furthering of the education of girls and women in Egypt is the subject of an article by the Times correspondent at Cairo. The special object of the union is to supplement the education which is already given in the public and private schools and which has proven inadequate to meet particular needs.

The statutes of the union state that its purpose is to foster a spirit of unity among all women interested in education, and by this means to promote the growth of education in Egypt and to give assistance to mothers and teachers in understanding the principles of education; to provide lectures dealing with educational matters, and by the publication of a journal, to afford to girls and young women the opportunity of maintaining their interest in literary matters after the close of their school years.

Meetings of the new union have already been held at the Egyptian university.

THEY GO HAND IN HAND



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DR. DYER TALKS ON THE VIEWS OF MR. CLAXTON

Takes Issue With United States Commissioner of Education on Some Points of Recent Statement, but Agrees on Others

MANY PLANS TRIED

Commenting on the recommendations for changes in rural and city schools recently made by Philander P. Claxton, commissioner of education for the United States, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools for Boston said it was his belief that there was opportunity for the well-poised woman in the rural school as well as for the well-poised man. "It says that the rural school should be 'composed of men teachers,'" quoted Dr. Dyer, reading from the published reports of Mr. Claxton's statements. "I think he cannot have been quoted correctly on that. Looking back on my own experiences in rural schools I should say that women are needed in them quite as much as men. The influence of intelligent, sympathetic women on girls and boys is great and is needed by the children."

Dr. Dyer is strongly in favor of gardening in city as well as country schools, as recommended by Mr. Claxton and has been eager to have it made general throughout the Boston schools but the expense and other reasons have made it seem inadvisable at the present time. The continuance of one teacher with a single class through the grades from the first to the seventh is not in favor in Boston. According to Dr. Dyer, in those cities that have taken it up it has not proved a success and it has been discontinued. Its great disadvantage, he says, is the impossibility of getting fresh material for each lesson, day after day, year after year. It is as the teachers specialize that they improve, says Dr. Dyer, but he imagines the system has been discontinued in places where it has been tried for the teachers' sake as much as for the children's. Dr. Dyer believes that teachers should be given time after their regular school work is over to perfect their work and broaden their outlook instead of being held to definitely mapping out new lessons in every subject for each day. The change in teachers is beneficial for the child, he thinks. The teacher easily becomes acquainted with the child and by contact with different teachers the child is given new experiences and new situations. In the normal home the child has the parents for standardizing.

TREE AND SHRUB CLASS IS FORMED

Meetings of the field class at the Arnold Arboretum started this morning. This class has been formed this spring to assist in the study of native and alien trees and shrubs which grow in New England. Beginning today the class will meet every Saturday until June 27 at 10 o'clock.

The instruction is being given at informal outdoor talks and at illustrated lectures in the lecture hall of the Bussey Institute, near the forest Hills entrance to the Arboretum.

NO DAKOTA TEACHERS TO MEET

FARGO, N. D.—The Northwestern Educational Association, which includes nine northwestern counties, will hold a meeting at the normal school in Minot, April 24 and 25, the Forum reports.

CLEAN ATTENDANCE RECORDS HELD BY WAKEFIELD PUPILS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In going over the list of Wakefield high school pupils who are to graduate next June, Principal Charles H. Howe made the discovery this week that one pupil has not been absent from a single school session since she was in the fourth grade and never tardy or dismissed; and that three others have an almost equally good record. None of the four was ever absent, tardy or dismissed more than once, and all have a clean record for the four years' course in high school.

The pupil with best record is Miss Estelle Horton of Bennett street. She was absent one day when in the fourth

MAYOR PROPOSES TO DIVIDE CITY'S PRINTING DEPARTMENT

He Says He Will Submit Ordinance to Council Providing Bureau for Purchase of Stationery and Office Supplies for Municipality Thereby Saving \$12,000

Seeking to save \$12,000 of the city's stationery bill which amounted to \$29,000 last year Mayor Curley will send to the city council a draft of an ordinance for creating a subdivision of the printing department which will standardize and purchase all stationery and office supplies for the city departments.

This is not a new proposition with the mayor but it was first mentioned to members of the city council at the meeting of the committee on appropriations yesterday afternoon.

The committee passed the mayor's budget for presentation to the city council with but one change which was agreed upon by the mayor on a compromise basis. This was in the city clerk's appropriation and it was agreed that \$8000 of the \$10,000 which the mayor had cut from the estimate should be restored and in return the members of the department receiving \$1000 and over are to sustain a 5 per cent decrease in salary. It is estimated that the salary decrease will amount to about \$2000.

The mayor said that deficits which may occur in some department can be met by the saving from public celebrations and the like. The annual appropriation

bill will go to the city council \$227,764.80 short of the mayor's budget bill recently submitted. The decrease is to be made up by the appropriation of the surplus water income which the Legislature has authorized the city to use for the reduction of the city debt. The amount will affect the tax rate to the extent of about 15 cents.

The mayor also made known his intention of sending an order to council of \$300,000 for taking of private ways. This will make \$800,000 appropriated to new streets this year and is the largest sum devoted to this purpose for more than 10 years.

Joseph P. Manning, city hospital trustee in charge of purchases, was yesterday instructed to advertise for bids for a year's supply of milk instead of advertising for bids for a six month's supply. Instructions were also given Supt. D. Frank Doherty of the supply department to advertise for a full year's supply of coal, some 40,000 tons, rather than purchase the coal in small quantities for each department.

The mayor reappointed William C. Ewing a member of the city planning board.

HINGHAM SCHOOL CELEBRATION REPRODUCES "LECTURE DAY"



Derby Academy, founded by Sarah Derby in 1791

HINGHAM, Mass.—Reproduction of an "old-fashioned Derby lecture day" features the two hundredth anniversary celebration of Mme. Derby, held this afternoon at Derby Academy. Many past and present members of the Derby Academy Union gather to participate in the affair which opens with selections from former programs by the original scholars at Loring hall.

Following these exercises there will be the march to the new North Church where the Derby lecture will be given by former Governor John D. Long. Nathan Haskell Dole and others. Tonight at 8 o'clock the "lecture party" will be held.

In 1784 Mme. Sarah Derby, the founder of the institution, conveyed to 10 trustees the land upon which the academy now stands. An act of incorporation was obtained from the General Court on Nov. 11, 1784. In her will Mme. Derby provided liberally for the benefit of the school which opened April 5, 1791.

On June 17, 1797, the Derby school was erected into an academy by the name of the Derby Academy, by an act of the General Court. At the opening of the school in 1791 the boys and girls were taught separately, the boys by a preceptor and the girls by a preceptress.

grade, but otherwise has an absolutely perfect record.

The next best record is held by Miss Bertha McIntosh of Highland avenue. She was tardy once and dismissed once in the third grade. Leon H. Horne, who is one of the captains in the battalion, is the only boy to be in the honor list. He was tardy once when in the first grade, absent once in the fifth grade and dismissed once in the ninth grade. Miss Ruth Boardman was tardy once in the first grade and absent once in the fifth grade.

These four pupils have the best records for attendance of any who have ever reached the senior class in high school and all expect to finish the year without a break.



Honor pupils, left to right—Bertha McIntosh, Ruth Boardman, Estelle Horton, Leon H. Horne

NAVY UPKEEP COST IS SHOWN TO BE \$42,332 EACH DAY

WASHINGTON—The United States is paying about \$42,332 each day for naval expenses, not inclusive of special emergency supplies of coal, food and ammunition.

The average daily up-keep cost of the vessels of the Atlantic fleet is \$23,635; vessels at Veracruz and Tampico, \$10,706; vessels ordered from Pacific coast stations and those already in Mexican waters on the Pacific side, \$7931.

WAGE SETTLEMENT SOUGHT ON B. & M.

Officials of the Boston & Maine railroad are in conference today with representatives of the engineers, firemen and engine men numbering 3000 on the system, seeking a settlement of the claims brought by the men against the road. The employees claim that the Erdman and Newlands acts have been violated in that there have been wholesale discharges, trains run shorthanded, back pay held up, the working day and mileage limits disregarded.

The men say that a strike vote will be pressed shortly unless an agreement is reached. They claim that the brotherhoods of trainmen, conductors and telegraphers will go out with them if necessary.

SCHOOL CADETS IN PRIZE DRILL

Drill for the Hathaway prize medals at the Brighton high school yesterday afternoon resulted in Sgt. L. T. Stevens winning the medal in the senior competition and private James W. Stark getting honorable mention. Private Burton W. Gove won the junior medal and Private Walter G. De Grasse, honorable mention.

The company prize was awarded to company B, composed principally of the juniors. This company had a total of 229 points. Company A had 215 points.

ALLSTON INQUIRY CONTINUED

Further testimony regarding the recent fire at the Melvin apartments at 1315 Commonwealth avenue, Allston, will be given before George C. Neal, deputy chief of the state police, when the inquest is resumed at the State House, Tuesday.

Bon Ton Corsets

A Special Showing for Tuesday

Bon Ton Corsets are authentic in style, perfect in fit, durable and comfortable.

If Chandler & Co., in this limited space, could tell all the good qualities they know about these ultra-fashionable models there would probably be no doubt that you would select a Bon Ton for your next corset.

Particular attention is called to the following two styles. Large Stock in All Sizes.

Model 925. Average figure, elastic hip gores. Wundabohn boning. Coutil. All sizes from 20 to 32. Price 6.00

Model 863. Full figure, free hip bone, elastic patch gores in back, graduated clasp. Coutil. Sizes 23 to 36. Price 4.00

Nine other models in stock, 3.00 to 25.00.

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Nine other models in stock, 3.00 to 25.00.

OFFICERS START MILITIA TEST RIDE OF 90 MILES

Brig.-Gen. Sweetser and Major Heavey Command Party Which Leaves Officers Club in Allston on Three-Day Trip

ON WAY TO LOWELL

Led by Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the second brigade, and Maj. John W. Heavey, U. S. A., several officers of the Massachusetts volunteer militia and two orderlies, started from the Officers Club in Allston this morning on the official 90-mile ride held by the national guard and to be completed within three days. The men rode the light cavalry ponies of troop C, New York.

In the party were First Lieut. Roger D. Swain, aide; Major Charles H. Cahill, brigadier-general; Major William L. Conrad, quartermaster; Major Thomas L. Jenkins of the medical corps, Major John M. Portal, ordnance officer, Charles A. Stevens, adjutant-general, and Capt. Louis Hunter, commissary officer of the sixth infantry. Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson will ride from his home in Lowell and join the party en route.

Route to Be Taken

The route was by the way of Cambridge, Lexington, Bedford, Billerica and Lowell to the Vesper Club, where the night will be spent. The second day's

ride will be to Nashua, N. H.; then via Derry and Salem, N. H., to the Merrimack Country Club, with a possible visit to the new armory and farm of battery C at Methuen, spending the night at the club. The third day the officers will return to the club at Allston.

Stops at Armory

Prior to the start the outfit stopped at the Cambridge armory, where an examination of the men was made. Then when they reached the clubhouse in Allston they were again inspected by Major Jenkins, assisted by Capt. George F. Keenan and Capt. Benjamin E. Wood. Immediately afterward the men formed in a double column and began the trip.

Three rides of 30 miles each will constitute the trip. The army regulations require that one of the rides be concluded within 6 hours and 30 minutes and two of the rides within 7 hours and 30 minutes after starting, all to include proper rests.

This is the second time in history that the trip has been made by the state militia officers. In 1908 the entire inspector general's department, under command of Col. Thomas Talbot of the first corps cadets, undertook the journey and Capt. Harold G. Estey accompanied the party. The present ride follows the criticism by army officers of the maneuvers last year when it was asserted that the militia officers made too much use of automobiles.

Uniforms, equipment and records of the second brigade officers were examined by Lieut. Col. Jesse F. Stevens of the inspector general's department at the Officers Club this morning.

RAILROAD MEN HOLD RECEPTION

Baggage men, clerks, freight-house men and others, including some 25 or 30 classes belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, held their first reception last night under the auspices of Boston & Maine division No. 1.

STEP-SINGING AT WELLESLEY TO BEGIN ON NIGHT OF MAY 2

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Step singing at Wellesley College, a popular out-of-doors recreation, will begin on the night of May 2 and will be held regularly on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights. The song competition between classes will be May 12-14.

A tentative plan for increased efficiency in the regular fire drill which had just been drawn up for the students of the college and was before Mrs. Alice Davis, director of resident halls, head of the fire drill committee, for approval the night before College hall was destroyed, will be reconstructed and put into operation soon.

Two Wellesley clubs have been started since the fire, one being organized by women residing in Milwaukee who are Wellesley graduates, with Miss Frances Bussey as president, and one by graduates in Bridgeport, Conn. The clubs have been formed especially to help the fire fund and Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, the president of Wellesley College, who is now in the West, will help the Milwaukee club in starting an active campaign for funds.

Remaining officials for the student government board at Wellesley College who were not elected last Thursday were announced yesterday, the vice-president being Miss Ruth A. Hoyt '15 of Melrose. Miss Bertha E. Mecker '16 of Carbondale, Pa., was elected treasurer, and Miss Calma W. Howe '15 of Cambridge and Miss Dorothy Rhodes '17 of Brookline are the joint committee members to hold conferences with the faculty on matters

affecting the students. Miss Rhodes is the president of the freshman class. The vice-president and the 10 members to assist her are expected to keep all students who live outside the campus informed in regard to college affairs. Elections already announced are the president, Miss Rachel Davis, and the secretary, Miss Edith F. Jones '16.

CANOPIC DUE AT HER DOCK EARLY ON PATRIOTS' DAY

In time to join the celebration of Patriots' day, the White Star liner Canopic is expected to make port from the Mediterranean early Monday. She has 70 saloon passengers. Also on board the Canopic are 280 cabin and 1199 steerage passengers. The liner was 235 miles south of Sable Island at 8:30 a. m. today, according to a wireless message.

Passengers were taken aboard the Canopic at Genoa, Naples, Palermo and the Azores. Those in the first cabin include: Miss Evelyn Converse, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Cushman, E. C. Elliot, F. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Higginson, Miss Mary E. Hunt, the Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Longwell and daughter, Master Karl E. Parsons, Dr. John O. Rafford, Mrs. Roe, the Rev. and Mrs. Safford, the Rev. B. A. N. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wright and Livingston Wright.

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New Upholstery Fabrics

Fabrics, light, cool, clean and inexpensive, admirably adapted for the



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A large assortment of New and Imported Domestic Cretonnes. Prices 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c to 1.50 a yard.

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Beautiful fabrics which will not fade in the strongest sunlight. Prices 1.00 and 1.50 a yard.

Holland Blues

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Opalescent Shades

Scrims, Marisettes and Muslins

Dainty hangings which will effectively and inexpensively decorate any window; yet allow the room within to remain cool and airy. Prices 35c, 50c and 1.00 a yd.

Floral Designs

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Plain Effects

Imported Scotch Madras

A light, strong, durable weave in charming colors and in plain white and cream. Modestly priced at 35c, 50c and 1.00 a yard.

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Values 30c to 65c yard. 22c Special at

More than 1300 yards Imported Cretonnes in attractive designs and beautiful colorings. French designs with light grounds, rose and green colors—French strip and English patterns. The quality is excellent. The values range from 30 cents to 65 cents a yard. Closed out to Chandler & Co. by an importer who cleaned up his stock before leaving on his Spring trip to Europe. All priced 22c a yard.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

PLANS ARE MADE FOR HUMANE DAY

Kindness, justice and mercy to all creatures are sought through the observance of humane day which is set for Tuesday. The American Humane Education Society through its state agent, A. Judson Leach, has arranged to have all the public schools of the commonwealth give special attention to the day.

OREGON ROAD WORK PLANNED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Hood River Commercial Club members and residents of all the road districts in Hood River county are making ready for a good road day, when much work is expected to be done, the Oregonian reports in a special from that city.

S. S. DEVONIAN TO TAKE LIGHT CARGO

Carrying 35 cabin passengers, but with her holds only partly filled, the Leyland line steamship Devonian sails from Boston this afternoon, bound for Liverpool. Voyagers on the Leyland liner included Mrs. Jean B. Campbell, Mrs. Florence Cox, Mrs. Cushing and two children, Miss M. Gould, Mrs. William E. Roberts and Miss Eveline Roberts, William Teel and William G. Wallace of Boston; Miss Mary A. White of Brookline, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Holt of Boston, Henry W. T. Gare of Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. William Moodie of Somerville, E. Pepper of Waltham, P. E. Stratham, Miss Isabel Stratham of Winthrop.

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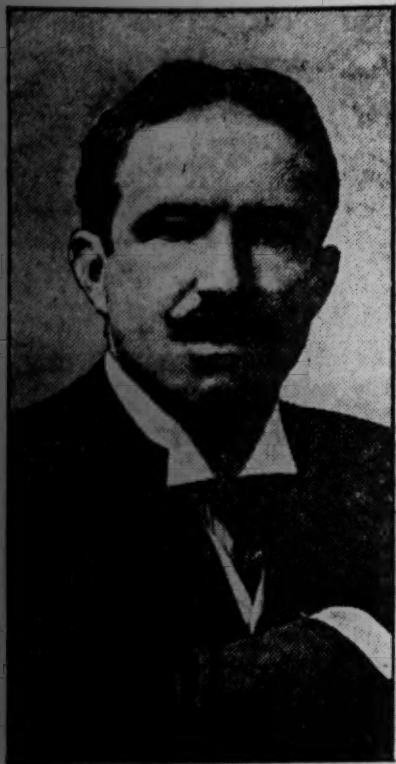
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PRESS WOMEN HAVE EVENING OF INSTRUCTION IN RHYTHM

The New England Woman's Press Association held an extra guest night on Friday at the Boston Art Club. Miss Helena M. Maguire planned an evening of Eurythmy, which means literally the use of rhythm, in which music and artistic dancing were accompanied by an interesting talk on rhythm by Winthrop P. Tryon. Mr. Tryon discussed the use



JAMES H. RATTIGAN

of rhythm in the American world, saying the peculiar rhythm or dance in which there is only one beat to the measure was something which must be worked out to its highest artistic expressiveness. The dancers were the Misses Inez Hall, Louise Brown, Doris Steward, Thelma Weiscopef, who brought the American flag into a patriotic dance with good

effect, Beatrice Berdoe, whose Hungarian dance with the tambourine was especially free and graceful, and Miss Reynolds. Miss Florence Jepperson, contralto, and



MISS FLORENCE JEPPELSON

James Rattigan, tenor, sang and evidently pleased the audience, especially in "Time's Garden" and "The Elf-Man" song. Charles Shepard accompanied the singing and Miss Maguire played for the dancing. There was a social hour after the program and refreshments were served. Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association, presided.

Ushers were Mrs. Minnie E. T. Peck, Mrs. Alida Donnell White, Mrs. Edith Blanchard, Mrs. Minnie L. White and Miss Agnes Genevieve Golden. Mrs. Alice Turner Nye was in charge of the reception and ushers.

TWO FLAG PROTECTION BILLS TO COME BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Measures Stipulating That National Emblem May Not Be Used by Political Parties Due to Be Called Tuesday—Members Not of One Opinion

Specially assigned for debate in the House next Tuesday are two bills which were introduced in connection with the controversy which arose during the state campaign last fall over the use of the American flag by the Progressive party for campaign purposes. The legislators are divided on the subject and special interest is being shown in measures by reason of the flag episode in Mexico.

Both these bills are aimed to prevent political party labels being affixed to the American flag as was done extensively last year by the Progressives in Massachusetts. At the time, rulings by the courts were, to the effect that this action by the Progressives was legal. Numerous G. A. R. men and other military men objected to the use of the flag in this way and in some communities the Progressive label was removed. When the Legislature convened petitions were received for legislation to forbid it in the future.

One Flag Bill Favored

One of the two bills for consideration Tuesday has received a favorable committee report but with five of the 15 members dissenting. Of the dissenters Senator Horgan and Representatives Bagalupo, McManus and Glynn are Democrats and Representative Carr is a Progressive.

It is provided in this bill, Senate 364, that the flag violation act of 1913 be amended by adding the following: "Words, figures, advertisements or designs attached to or directly or indirectly connected with such flag or any representation thereof in such manner that the flag or its representation is used to attract attention to or advertise such words, figures, advertisements or designs, shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to be upon the flag."

The law already prohibits the use of advertising words or devices "upon" the flag, and if Senate bill 364 is enacted words or labels attached to the flag will hereafter be deemed to be "upon" the flag.

The other bill, House 664, which was reported adversely, seeks to amend the same act but in a different way. The principal change provided for is an addition of the word "or upon anything connected with or attached in any manner to which or upon the selvage of which or upon any rope or pole to which the same is attached."

Governor's First Veto Message
A feature of the past week's work of the Legislature was the receiving of Governor Walsh's first veto message in which the bill directing the Governor to appoint a licensing board for Chelsea was disapproved by the chief executive. Early next week the question of passing the bill notwithstanding the Governor's objections will come up in the House. The measure was vetoed chiefly on the ground that it was a transference of local functions to the chief executive.

While definite action was expected during the week on the bill to reduce the term of the adjutant-general from five years to a single year, subject to reappointment, a technicality caused consideration to go over to next Tuesday. A point of order was raised that the bill should go to the ways and means committee, and as there seemed to be

doubt as to the exact status of the measure, Speaker Cushing reserved his decision.

The position of the metropolitan affairs committee on the bill to increase the membership of the Boston city council remains the same, seven in favor, seven opposed and Senator John P. Brennan of Cambridge non-committal. In the meantime, the Boston Charter Association is circulating the House members against a bigger council or ward representation.

Although efforts were made by some members to get in the House favorable action on a bill to nullify the effect of the bar and bottle act of 1910, the House twice this week went on record against the measure.

Fire at the Melvin block in Allston has spurred the legislators to investigation and study of fire regulations for large apartment and tenement houses, and it is likely that a bill will be reported soon to decrease the fire hazard.

Among the committee reports sent in this week was a favorable one on a bill to reduce the membership of the directors of the port of Boston from five to three, which is in line with recommendations made by Governor Walsh in his inaugural message.

ART STUDENT IS SCULPTURED AS IDEAL AMERICAN

Earl E. Sanborn, who has just been awarded the Paige traveling scholarship by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts school for general excellence in work was selected by Frederick W. Allen, painter and sculptor, as the subject of a portrait



EARL E. SANBORN

Portrait bust by Frederick W. Allen bust in bronze on a marble base. Mr. Allen said he considered Mr. Sanborn an ideal type of the young American, who has had to make his own way. The work was done in 1911, when Mr. Allen was a student at the museum and is life sized. It has since been exhibited at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

TWO PLATOON BILL IS OPPOSED BY THE CHAMBER

Two Twelve-Hour Shifts of Firemen Would Mean Great Increase in Expense and Less Efficiency Is Argument Advanced

CALLED UNNECESSARY

Convinced that the "two platoon" firemen's bill now pending in the Legislature is both unnecessary and without merit, officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are calling on the members of that organization and on the citizens of the commonwealth to use all their influence to have the measure rejected. A series of letters explaining the purpose of the bill and pointing out the objections it has in the eyes of the Chamber officials is now being sent throughout the state. The recipients of these letters are urged to send protests to the members of the Legislature.

In analyzing the measure which provides that cities in Massachusetts of 50,000 population or over shall have two shifts of firemen, each on duty 12 hours in the day, instead of one shift, the chambers' letters point out first that it will mean a great increase in expense, will result in much less efficiency in the departments, and will be adopting a plan that has been proved a failure in other large cities.

More Men Needed

One of these letters say of the two platoon plan:

"It will of course increase the expense, for more firemen will have to be employed. It has been estimated that Boston's expense for fire-fighting, already about \$2,000,000 a year, would be increased by this bill during the first year by \$445,500, and that at the end of five years the annual increase would be \$740,500; in other and more significant words, an increase in the tax rate of 30 cents the first year to 50 cents in the fifth and succeeding years!

"It will also impair the efficiency of the fire department, by dividing responsibility between two separate sets of men. Chicago tried the two-platoon system and abandoned it; New York has done the same. The late Colonel Russell, one of the best fire commissioners Boston ever had, was strongly opposed to this system, and the present Fire Chief Grady, a practical fire fighter, has voiced his strong disapproval of it. The mayor, the corporation counsel and the finance commission have also put themselves publicly on record as against this bill.

Calls It Absurd

Referring to a section in the bill which states that the two platoons shall be called out for duty only when a fire is serious and when 50 per cent of the apparatus in a city is at the fire, it continues:

"The bill as a whole is bad, but your attention is called especially to the absurdity of the third section. Who decides that a conflagration is 'serious'? Apparently a count would have to be taken in some unexplained manner of the apparatus actually attending fires at a given moment. In the meantime the city may be burning up!

"Firemen are now treated liberally. They get, after a few years' service, \$1400 a year salary. They get one day off in every five. On the four days they are on duty, they have each day 3 1/2 hours off for meals. The late Fire Commissioner Russell estimated that the actual work in fire-fighting only amounted to about two hours a day. And they get two weeks' vacation. Pretty liberal conditions, are they not?

"Finally, this legislation is totally unnecessary. Any city can establish a two-platoon system now without further legislation if the mayor and city council wish to do so and can find the money."

LAWRENCE WILL DEDICATE STAFF

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Commemorating Lawrence's "flag day" of Oct. 12, 1912, the citizens have been invited by Mayor Scanlon to attend the dedication of a flag staff on the common, which was given by the late Joseph Shattuck. Mr. Shattuck's gift, a specially designed staff with massive granite base, was made after the flag demonstration resulting from labor troubles here. The unveiling will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

STUDENTS TO JOIN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Nearly all the women's colleges in the state will be represented in the equal suffrage parade May 2. The list includes Radcliffe, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Boston University, Vassar, Smith and Jackson Colleges. From men's colleges representatives from Cornell University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts and a large delegation from Harvard are enlisted.

MR. ANGELL TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Norman Angell has been invited by President Murlin to address the students of Boston University at Jacob Sleeper hall this evening. He will speak upon the subject of "The United States, Mexico and the World's War System." The lecture is free to the public.

NO CONSPIRACY BY MINISTERS IS FOUND BY COURT

Defendants in Methodist Equity Suit Not Actuated by Fraudulent Purposes, Says Master

That none of the defendants in the bill in equity brought against the Rev. Leopold A. Nies of Boston and others, by the Rev. George A. Crawford, were actuated by fraudulent purposes at the election of a board of trustees of the Bromfield street Methodist church in 1913, is contained in the finding of Walter F. Frederick, sitting as master. The Bromfield street and Tremont street Methodist societies consolidated and the real estate owned by the former was sold to the trustees for \$400,000. This property and other funds, it was claimed, the Tremont street church was attempting to control.

In the fall of 1912 the Tremont street church transferred its property to the trustees of the Bromfield street church. Preceding election of trustees in 1913, 198 members of the Tremont street church were admitted to the Bromfield street church and voted for the trustees. Mr. Crawford alleged that Mr. Nies and the Rev. Joel M. Leonard conspired to secure control and that Bishop John W. Hamilton and the Rev. Dillon Bronson assisted them.

JOHN LIND MADE A DIRECTOR OF THE NAVY LEAGUE

NEW YORK—The Navy League of the United States at its annual meeting Friday added these new members to the board of directors: John Lind, St. Paul; Col. E. M. House, Austin, Tex.; David Ives Bushnell, St. Louis; Frank J. Symmes, San Francisco; Frank A. Scott, Cleveland, and John Calton O'Laughlin, Washington.

Those directors were selected, it is explained, both on account of their interest in naval affairs and to represent the West and South on the board of directors. Other directors were reelected.

MR. TURNER TO RESIGN HIS PLACE

At a meeting of the new commission on labor and industries today in the Houghton & Dutton building, Robert N. Turner of Waltham, who for several months has served as labor commissioner, plans to send in his resignation. Mr. Turner will return to the practice of law.

When Mr. Turner was being considered for the commissionership he was a candidate against John Golden of Fall River, who is now a member of the new board. It is reported that Mr. Golden is being considered to succeed Mr. Turner.

FORE RIVER WORK NOT TO BE CHANGED

Francis T. Bowles' retirement as president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation will not make any change in the policy of the concern, according to a statement issued by H. F. Snyder, personal representative of Charles M. Schwab, who visits the plant at Quincy today.

The resignation of Admiral Bowles was submitted at the annual meeting of the board of directors yesterday. The board of directors for the coming year will be made up of Harry Brown, H. Gerish

Smith, Joseph A. Sedgwick, F. A. Shick, H. F. Snyder and Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Sedgwick was reelected treasurer of the corporation and Samuel T. McQuarrie clerk. For the present, Mr. Smith who is general manager of the plant, is in charge. It is expected that the new president will not be chosen for several weeks, for no one is now mentioned for the position, it was stated yesterday.

LUNCH CARTS' DAY IS DONE
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Mayor Feiler has vetoed the renewals of licenses for three lunch carts on the streets, granted by the aldermen. He says they are no longer a public necessity and convenience.

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street Temple Place Tremont Street

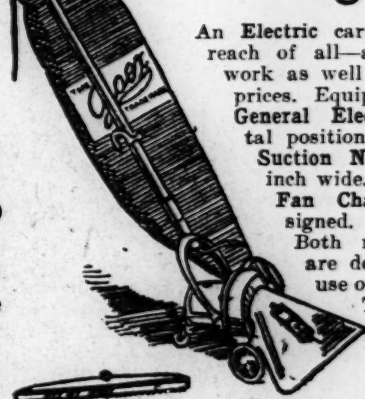
THE "APEX" POPULAR PRICED ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER, COMPLETE WITH ATTACHMENT AND TOOLS

\$37.50

The equal of any \$50.00 machine, complete with all attachments and tools for

\$37.50

Call and see this remarkable machine or send for descriptive catalogue



An Electric carpet cleaner priced within reach of all—a machine that does the work as well as many at much higher prices. Equipped with:—General Electric Motor—In horizontal position (the correct position). Suction Nozzle—12 inches long, 1/2 inch wide. Fan Chamber—Scientifically designed. Both nozzle and fan chamber are designed by experts in the use of air. The most practical and efficient electrically operated vacuum cleaner ever constructed at near this price.

YOU CAN BUY A

SWEeper VAC.

THREE-IN-ONE VACUUM SWEEPER

Have you seen this wonderful labor-saving machine? It is the only machine we know of in which you have a CARPET SWEEPER AND A VACUUM CLEANER combined. Either one of them can be used separately. The "SWEeper VAC" is one of the greatest household utilities ever invented—does better work, in less time and with less effort than any cleaning machine made. The "SWEeper VAC" is now being shown in the Shepard Norwell Company's store—or if desired a salesman will give a practical demonstration in your own home.



REMOVAL NOTICE

We beg to announce that we have removed from 429 Boylston Street

To 328 Boylston Street

BOSTON, MASS.

where we carry a stock of entirely new Importations.

Commerce Men Urge Tolls Exemption Repeal

New York Business Witnesses
Declare Industrial Future of
United States Depends Upon
Keeping Its Contracts

EXPORT TRADE IS KEY

WASHINGTON—That coastwise toll exemptions should be taken out of the Panama canal act was advocated Friday before the Senate canal committee by representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who said that their organization, made up of representative business men, had approved of repeal by an overwhelming majority.

Senator O'Gorman brought out that the Merchants Association, a larger association than the Chamber of Commerce, had gone on record in favor of exemption.

While Edward F. Page, a member of the chamber as well as of the New York Merchants Association, was testifying, Senator Hristow wanted to know whether the New York Chamber of Commerce had not been originally chartered before the revolution by King George of England. Mr. Page replied that was true, but that it now had a charter from the state of New York.

Mr. Page declared that the industries of the United States in the future would largely be dependent upon exports. The business men of the country could do little if the nation did not keep its contracts, he added.

Mr. Olney Approves

A telegram approving of President Wilson's course on the tolls question, signed by Richard Olney, secretary of state in President Cleveland's cabinet, and other Massachusetts citizens, was read by Senator Simmons.

Henry White, secretary of the American embassy at London at the time of the negotiations of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, said, in a letter read by Senator Simmons to supplement Mr. White's testimony before the committee, that he believed it to be entirely erroneous that by repealing the exemption clause the United States surrenders to Great Britain future control over the canal. Should the United States so desire, he said, it could grant a subsidy to its vessels passing through the canal. Next week representatives of the Pacific coast will appear against repeal.

Ship Reference Explained

An erroneous impression was conveyed, it was learned, regarding the testimony of Prof. S. S. Huebner of the University of Pennsylvania, who was before the committee several days ago, relating to the percentage of coastwise ships controlled by railroads or conferences. What Professor Huebner said, was that approximately 90 per cent of the "regular steamship line services" on the Atlantic coast and 50 per cent on the Pacific coast were controlled by railroads or "conferences." He did not mean to include in this, as reported, all ships, including tramp carriers, engaged in the coastwise trade.

Stock Watering Clause

The Senate interstate commerce subcommittee, in renewed deliberations, has received for incorporation in the anti-trust bill from Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the following:

"No corporation, joint stock company or other form of business organization having capital or shares of capital stock, hereafter organized, shall engage in commerce among the states unless its capital or stock is paid in full in cash or in property, or contracted in writing to be so paid at a fixed time by responsible individuals."

"If any such corporation, joint stock company or other form of business organization having capital stock, proposes to accept property in payment of any subscription to its stock, said property must equal or exceed in its market value the par value of the stock paid for in property. . . . the market value of said property to be ascertained and fixed by the commission."

Another clause would impose similar conditions upon the future conduct of concerns now in existence.

House Abolishes Mileage

The House removed the item "mileage allowance" for congressmen out of the legislative appropriation bill and provided for actual expenses of members to and from Washington to attend Congress. The Senate has yet to agree to the proposal.

Massachusetts members voted on the mileage question as follows: For 20 cents a mile, Representatives Roberts and Greene, Republicans; against 20 cents a mile, but in favor of actual traveling expenses for the family, Representatives Peters, Thacher, Gilmore, Deitrick and Mitchell, Democrats; Treadway, Millett, Rogers and Gardner, Republicans; not voting, Representatives Phelan, Murray, Winslow and Paige.

LIMITED STOPS ON WORCESTER CARS

"Limited Stops" signs, beginning today, are being displayed by Boston & Worcester street cars between Chestnut Hill and the Park Square terminal, from 7:35 a. m. to 10:25 a. m., and from 3:35 p. m. to 5:55 p. m., on inbound trips. Also from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m., and from 4 p. m. to 6:30 p. m., on outbound trips.

On Sundays cars will run half hourly between 8:35 a. m. and 10:55 a. m., inward bound, and between 4:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. outward bound.

RIVER-HARBOR CONGRESS HEAD TO HELP BOSTON

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell Says
if Government Engineers Favor
Forty-Foot Channel Here He
Will Lend Assistance

FUTURE OF THIS PORT

United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the national rivers and harbors congress, who assures his support of the plan to secure a 40-foot channel for the port of Boston, spoke today as an honor guest at the luncheon of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange today in the Boston City Club. Lieut. Col. W. E. Craigbill, United States engineer for the Boston district, was also a guest of honor.

Mayor James M. Curley came to the club to extend a welcome to the senator on behalf of the city.

John J. Martin, president of the exchange, was toastmaster. Senator Ransdell, soon after his arrival here expressed himself as being in favor of the channel project and as wanting a favorable report only from the government engineers to champion it in the Senate committee on waterways, of which he is a member, and in the Senate chamber.

"I thoroughly believe that if Boston needs a 40-foot channel, it should have it, and if the engineers make a favorable report on the plan, you can be sure I will do all I can to further the necessary appropriation in Congress," he said.

Senator Ransdell was met upon his arrival from Washington this morning by a special committee of the exchange consisting of Frank E. Crane of Quincy, Willard Welsh of Malden, Oscar A. Shepard and Charles S. Jenkins of Boston and enjoyed an automobile ride through the metropolitan district preceding the luncheon.

OFFER FOR B. & M. ROAD TO BE MADE REPORTS BROKER

W. J. McDonald Says He Has
Syndicate's Promise to Pay
\$60 a Share to the New Haven

W. J. McDonald, representing an undisclosed syndicate, says that he will mail today, or at least not later than Monday, to Chairman Elliott an offer for all the Boston & Maine stock held by the New Haven through the Boston Railroad Holding Company, or otherwise, on the basis of \$60 per share cash, to be accepted within a reasonable time.

Copy of the letter to Mr. Elliott will at the same time be sent to Attorney-General McReynolds for his information. Mr. McDonald states that by agreement with his principals, who are "prominent and responsible parties," he will not disclose their identity until after the New Haven manifests a serious desire to accept the offer.

Mr. McDonald is a Boston real estate operator in business for many years at 95 Milk str. . . . He recently advertised in the newspapers urging the formation of a protective committee of Boston & Maine stockholders with a view to the purchase of the majority stock.

UNITED STATES AND DENMARK IN A NEW TREATY

WASHINGTON—Another treaty between the United States and Denmark in place of the one which contained the compulsory arbitration features was signed Friday. The new treaty relates only to the settlement of issues by investigation.

Secretary Bryan said that he had abandoned the original treaty now pending before the Senate, even though it has already been ratified by the Danish Parliament in deference to the objection manifested by the Senate foreign relations committee to combining in one treaty the two subjects, investigation, and arbitration.

Secretary Bryan stated that another convention would be drawn at once providing for the settlement by arbitration of questions between the United States and Denmark which will not yield to diplomatic adjustment.

NEW JERSEY BOYS VISIT HARVARD

Y. M. C. A. boys from Paterson, N. J., visit Harvard University and other points of educational and historic interest about Boston today. This evening they will start on their return trip. Yesterday was spent in visiting the Waltham Watch Factory and places of historic interest about Lexington, Concord and Arlington.

In the games tournament last night the Boston Y. M. C. A. boys were the winners by a score of 10 to 2. The party is in charge of J. M. Brown, city boys' secretary and Charles L. Scott, state boys' secretary.

MEN WHO GUIDE THE PHILIPPINES



(Photo by International News Service, New York)
United States commission at Manila palace

STATE LIBRARY BOARD SEEKS LARGER FUNDS

Direct Aid and Increase of Its Activities With Schools and Alien Peoples in the State Are Intended

AGENTS' WORK IS TOLD

Increases in its appropriations are sought by the free public library commission of Massachusetts in its twenty-fourth report issued today in order to extend its direct aid to libraries, to increase the work between libraries and schools and to further its activities in connection with the alien population as well as provide larger office and other expenses. The report is signed by Charles F. D. Belden, Frank H. Howes, Elizabeth P. Sohler, Hiller C. Wellman and Anna M. Bancroft.

Work performed by Miss Zaidee Brown, agent for the commission, is described in the report. It indicates that she has made 109 visits to 82 libraries during the year and shows that she has also attended meetings of the library clubs of the state, and has spoken before women's clubs and other organizations.

"During the past year," it continues, "the commission has been especially interested in bringing the schools into closer touch with the libraries, and we have tried to arouse interest in this work." It states that teachers may give valuable aid to the library by stimulating and guiding the reading of children, and may also add to the interest of the prescribed school work by recommending illustrative reading.

"The experiment of the commission in subscribing to the Berkshire Athenaeum in Pittsfield for library privileges for 12 of the small towns in Berkshire county," it further states, "has proved gratifying in its result. Although a good many volumes of fiction have been borrowed, it is a satisfaction to note that among the libraries for which the commission subscribed, the majority of the books drawn have been non-fiction of high quality."

ROAD RESPONSIBLE COURT MAINTAINS

NEW YORK—According to a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court on Friday, a passenger while asleep in a railroad sleeping car is not expected to be nor is he able to guard his property. The company must station employees to guard the passengers' property, the court ruled, or be held responsible.

The decision was given in the suit of Louis Goldstein against the Pullman Sleeping Car Company for damages in the loss of a valise. The lower court had not entertained Mr. Goldstein's suit.

DIVIDEND DIVISION APPEAL ARGUED

NEW YORK—Injunction suit brought by holders of preferred stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to determine whether the company could proceed to distribute a dividend of about \$82,000,000 in cash and Baltimore & Ohio stock among holders of common stock of the road, was argued before the appellate division of the supreme court on Friday. Justice Greenbaum of the lower court had ruled for the common stockholders.

C. E. Pierson appeared for the Equitable Life Insurance Society, holders of \$1,000,000 of preferred stock. The court reserved decision.

CAMERA CLUB TO EXHIBIT

Members of the Camera Club of the Y. M. C. A. are planning to hold an exhibition of their work in the club rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Friday night.

CONGRESS ASKED TO AID INQUIRY INTO UTILITIES

Working busily every day in the session room of the Ayuntamiento or palace at Manila are the members of the United States Philippine commission, which controls the affairs of the islands. These nine men, including the native members of the board, represent the various phases of activities cared for, including commerce and police, department of the interior, finance and justice and public instruction. From left to right the members of the commission are: Vicente Ilustre of Manila, Jaime C. de Veyra of Leyte, C. L. Riggs of Maryland, W. T. Denison of New York, Victoriano Mapa of Capiz, V. Singson Encarnacion of Ilocos Sur, H. S. Martin, Rafael Palma of Manila and Francis Burton Harrison of New York, who is the governor-general of the islands and president of the commission. These men were appointed by President Wilson; none of the former commission was retained from the Republican administration. The governor-general receives \$18,000 a year, the members with portfolios \$13,950 and the other members \$6750 a year each.

STATE ARBITERS TO START MILK STRIKE INQUIRY

Activities that will keep the state board of conciliation and arbitration busy part of next week include controversies in the milk business, the engineering, boiler-making and other mechanical trades.

The board will begin an investigation in the State House at 2 p. m. Tuesday into the controversy between H. P. Hood & Sons and some of the drivers of its milk wagons to determine which party is responsible for the strike.

The board has considered the boiler-makers' case and a decision is expected on Tuesday or Wednesday. The boiler-makers around Boston asked for an increase of 13 per cent in wages.

Frank M. Rump and Charles G. Wood of the board are going to Worcester Tuesday night to hear two controversies between W. E. Farmer and the Edwin Hawes Company and the Steamfitters Union.

MT. OLIVET NAMES MOST WISE MASTER

Mt. Olivet chapter of Rose Croix last night unanimously re-elected Benjamin S. Frost, 32 degrees, as most wise master at its meeting in Masonic Temple.

The election was presided over by Past Most Wise Master Joseph T. Paul, 33 degrees.

An elegant jewel emblematic of his rank as a past presiding officer was bestowed upon Most Wise Master Frost by Addison L. Osborne, chairman of the committee.

Other elective officers were accorded a renewal of their terms. Secretary Rowell begins his thirtieth year with the records. The installation was by Past Most Wise Master Osborne as master of ceremonies.

NANTASKET LINE OPEN FOR SEASON

Taking advantage of the unusually early morning and late afternoon service between Boston and Nantasket Beach via the steamer Betty Alden, which began running for the summer season today, hundreds of summer residents of the South Shore left the city with baggage today to open summer homes at Hull, Nantasket and Pemberton.

A steamer leaves Pemberton at 6:50 a. m. daily and reaches Rowe's wharf in time for persons to reach offices in the downtown section by 8 o'clock. At night the last steamer leaves Rowe's wharf at 6:45 p. m. This is equal to midsummer service, and the schedule has never before been arranged so early in the season.

PARTY SEEKS MR. BEVERIDGE

INDIANAPOLIS—At the opening of the state convention today it appeared that Indiana Progressives wish to make Albert J. Beveridge the party nominee for United States Senate over his declaration.

CONGRESS ASKED TO AID INQUIRY INTO UTILITIES

Desire for Fixed Standards to Guide Commissions Results in Appeal for Fund to Help Bureau in Investigation

REASONS POINTED OUT

WASHINGTON—Congress has been asked to lend a helping hand in the numerous investigations of public-utility service standards and practices being conducted throughout the country. There is a general desire on the part of states and municipalities to have standards fixed for public utilities commissions. The federal bureau of standards is the agency that is equipped to be of service in the work being undertaken. This bureau is constantly in receipt of calls for assistance, and it has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used "in the investigation of problems in connection with public utility."

The house committee on appropriation has allowed the bureau \$25,000. Samuel W. Stratton, director of the bureau of standards, believes his bureau ought to be made of great assistance to the people who are interested in getting the best service at the least cost from the public service corporations. Mr. Stratton says that one of the serious limitations of street railway traffic is due to lack of knowledge on the part of governing bodies as to what service may be reasonably required.

Thorough Study Is Needed

"It involves many questions as to the standards of materials and equipment necessary for a given quality of service," says he. "A thorough study of this question as to the features which would be available generally would be of great importance. As cities are growing rapidly this question is of increasing urgency. Every city must study its own problem, but to have available the results of a general investigation, made by an unbiased agency, would be of value not only to the city's experts but to the railway officials. One of the most valuable of our engineering investigations so far, has been that both those who control and those who operate public utilities are often shown how to do what they regarded as impracticable, since the bureau is of necessity better informed as to the questions involved than either of the parties concerned directly."

NEW DIRECTORY AT HARVARD OUT

Over 35,000 names are included in the new edition of the Harvard University Directory recently issued. These are classified both alphabetically and geographically, and all but 1197 have addresses. The book includes the names of all men who have been registered at the university long enough to have their names included in the first annual catalogue issued after their registration. Aside from the names of all Harvard men the directory also includes various statistical tables.

PROFESSOR TRANSFERRED

The Harvard governing boards have transferred Josiah Royce from his professorship to the chair recently made vacant by the resignation of George Herbert Palmer, that of Alford professor.

WOMAN MOVEMENT TO BE TOPIC

Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch will be the speaker at the Ford Hall meeting on Sunday. "Is the Woman Movement Going to Save Society?" will be the topic.

METHODISTS ELECT EDITOR

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. Henry H. Meyer was elected on Friday by the book committee of the Methodist church to the editorship of the Methodist Sunday school publications.

DEMOCRATS MAY ACT TO EXTEND CIVIL SERVICE

Plans to Dismiss First, Second and Third Class Postoffices From Patronage System Contemplated in Administration Circles

EFFECTS CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—If the Congress to be elected next November should be Democratic in both houses, it is to be expected that it will enact legislation placing the first, second and third class postmasters under the civil service. This is one of the big tasks ahead of the Wilson administration. Most persons will be inclined to say that the step will not be taken, and certainly not by a Democratic administration, but this view is amendable. If the President and the postmaster-general could have their way about it, the postmasters of all classes would be brought into the classified service immediately, but they recognize that it would be out of the question to get the present Congress to enact the necessary legislation, even though its time were not taken up with other matters.

It was necessary for new Democratic senators and representatives to have some experience in the recommendation of postmasters before they could see the workings of the present system, and for more than a year they have been passing through these experiences.

Member Tells Situation

One influential member of the House of Representatives, in commenting on the experiences he and his associates have had in connection with postoffice appointments, said today: "If the next House of Representatives should be Republican, we will be obliged to attribute the Democratic loss to the local party changes that have resulted from the appointment of postmasters. I think I could at this time name 35 to 40 Democratic representatives from close districts who are in expectation of defeat, not because they have failed to stand by the President and the Democratic party, but because of naming certain ones as postmasters in their districts. The whole thing is a burden of which every Democratic member of the House of Representatives would be glad to be rid. It is remarkable what a change of sentiment has taken place in the Democratic House on this subject during the past year."

The President has, some persons say, put the postoffice burden on the congressmen. By direction of the President, the postmaster-general has, except in few instances, accepted the recommendations made by the congressmen. Thus the representative has been compelled to shoulder the whole of the responsibility for the postoffice appointments in his district. But even under this arrangement, the President has come into such close touch with some postoffice contests as to convince him that the existing system is unsatisfactory.

President's View

In his talk to the National Press Club, recently, Mr. Wilson said: "There are postoffices to which I would not think of mailing a letter, which I cannot think of without trembling with the knowledge of all the heartburnings, of the struggles, there were in connection with getting somebody installed as postmaster."

Now, that the nomination season is on, representatives are beginning to get returns on postoffice cases, and they are looking for fuller and more effective returns, in some cases, on election day.

Persons who are close to the administration say that President Wilson will not regard his first four years in office as a success unless he can at the expiration of that time say that he has taken the postoffice department out of politics. Some men say he will not be able to do it, but it is pointed out, too, that there were men who said he would never get a tariff bill through Congress, who were certain that he could not obtain currency legislation and who were confident that he would ruin his party if he attempted to bring about the repeal of free Panama tolls.

MOUNTAIN CLUB OFF TO WAYLAND

Members of the Boston section of the Appalachian Mountain Club went on a trip which will include Cherry Brook, Brown's hill and the metropolitan aqueduct to Wayland today. The party left the North station at 1:40 and will return about 4:40.

A trip to Coffin's beach has been planned for Monday. There will be a special train leave the North station at 9:30 and will return at 5:30. This train will make special stops at Lynn and Salem to accommodate members living in those localities.

ATTACHMENT ON BOSTON & MAINE

The third attachment within the last few weeks was placed on the property of the Boston & Maine Railroad today by Robert I. Curran, of Westfield, N. J. He is said to hold notes of the road amounting to \$210,000 and his attachment is for \$300,000.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK
CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers
89 Regent Street
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices

PROFIT WITH HONOR

In ancient Rome the Temple of Virtue and the Temple of Honor were placed in adjoining positions, and so constructed that in order to enter the Temple of Honor one had first to pass through the Temple of Virtue.

By this emblem a very graceful and useful lesson was left to Posterity—that Virtue is the only direct road to Honor.

Of late years, men in business have recognized the truth of this allegory. This has done much to obliterate the stigma of being "in trade."

To be "unbusiness-like" was once the desire of those who wished to be considered cultured and outside the orbit of merely mercenary things.

Ernest Renan, the famous French philosopher, in speaking of his ancestors, said: "One proof of their nobility was that whenever they attempted any commercial business they were defrauded."

The word "Business" is now one of the most comprehensive in the English tongue. The equivalent French expression is capable of even wider application—*les affaires*—meaning things.

A terse and apt definition of the word "Business" is "the science of work." Some words have become, as it were, degraded by long usage; but the word "Business" has gained in dignity.

Business is no longer unfashionable. People no longer take the trouble to conceal it. In fact they take pains to let everybody know it, and this is our reason for taking this column in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
145 Tremont St., Boston
Near Temple Place
Up-Town NEW YORK Down-Town
310 Fifth Ave. 233 Broadway
Near 26th St. Opp. City Hall
Dealers Throughout the World

Newspaper Men Show Integrity

High Degree of Honor Is Displayed by the Gatherers and Handlers of World's News, While Many Important Issues Hang on the Good Faith of the Press

News gathering associations are just now coming in for special examination by the public. The Associated Press is charged with being a monopoly, of a sort that should have official supervision on the public behalf. New press associations of various sorts are springing up to meet widespread demands for their service. So it is of interest to present the following account of news association methods by a man who has known the inside workings of one of the most important of these organizations.

Trustworthiness in your favorite newspaper is a condition upon which emphasis is uniformly laid. As a matter of fact, nowadays, that newspaper is really successful which puts a premium upon absolute reliability.

It is a process of evolution, and in the process, the plain, every-day newspaper reporter has been a pioneer. This is another way of saying that the newspaper reporter has long occupied a commanding position in the field of journalistic ethics. There is no field of activity in which greater conscientious effort is demanded than in that occupied by the successful newspaper reporter.

If the successful reporter employed on any newspaper were to break faith with those who have reposed in him their confidences, there would result disclosures which would startle the particular community. In other words, the honorable newspaper reporter inevitably is constituted a repository for confidences to a degree which is astonishing, and that the faith is kept as a rule is a tribute to the gentlemen of the press, and the tribute is not a mean one. Behind the scenes stand the newspaper editors, the men, who, with their reporters, make the newspapers of the day, and what is to be written here of the newspaper reporter applies equally to those men behind the scenes, the men who rarely come into actual contact with the great public, as do the reporters.

Example in Trustworthiness

An American journalist of international reputation once made a statement to this effect: "I would trust one of my reporters longer and further than any other class of men I know." To a layman such a statement would appear as generally broad, perhaps fulsome. To fellow newspaper publishers and editors it came as a simple statement of fact, generously implied, genuinely deserved.

Fifteen or 20 years ago broadside opportunities were afforded newspaper men for violations of pledges of faith in connection with presidential messages. It was in the days when the business world was wont to fancy itself fastidiously sensitive to the utterances of the President in his messages to the Congress. Wall street and the world of business, which had a way of revolving about and centering upon the activities of the street, fairly hung upon the presidential pronouncements, and "Big Business" prospered or faltered, or thought it did, according as the nation's executive was conciliatory and "conservative" or brutally frank and "irresponsible."

It was in those days that great volumes of trading followed the reading of a message before Congress, and unscrupulous efforts were resorted to to secure advance information as to the contents of the awaited state document. It was the practice for the "White House" to distribute to the newspapers of the country several days in advance the forthcoming message. The document was to be held in confidence, "Subject to Release," and the newspapers were thus enabled to set the document in type, and at the proper hour upon the day of its delivery to publish it without delay and without inconvenience. The conditions upon which this advance distribution was made were these: No portion of the confidential information was to be disclosed to any one, no reference to the document was to be made in the news columns of the newspapers and there was to be no premature editorial comment.

With such conditions the messages of succeeding presidents went to the newspapers of the country days in advance of their publication.

ASHEVILLE FAVORED IN ITS SCHOOLS

Endowed Institutions Are Highly Valued, Also the System Over Which P. P. Claxton Presided in Behalf of Town

CITY MAKES ADVANCE

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—This place has long been known for its pleasant climate, its scenery and its fine public schools. The first superintendent of schools was Philander P. Claxton, now United States commissioner of education and located at Washington.

There are several industrial schools here and in this vicinity, carried on by the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, and they have been a great help to education.

The two best known of these schools are the normal and industrial, in Asheville proper, the property for which was given by L. M. Pease of Five Points, New York city, and the Christ school, which was started and endowed by the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Wetmore. The latter school is at Arden, 10 miles south of Asheville. For years Mrs. Wetmore has carried on the work, and the institution has been a great help to the Appalachian girls and boys. Two years ago some of the prominent women of the place organized the Civic Betterment League. This, under the leadership of

vance of their presentation to Congress, and the faith of the newspaper men was kept almost inviolate. Indeed, within the recollection of the writer, covering a period of a score of years, only one newspaper violated its pledge, and in the particular case the lapse was inadvertent, a penalty of carelessness. The breach was made a matter of executive inquiry, and the newspaper publishers of the country took official and drastic cognizance of it.

A Statesman's Experience

Under the arrangement at present presidential messages are entrusted to the great press associations of the country, and those organizations are made responsible for the safeguarding of the document, which is confidential until it is released for publication by its public delivery to the Congress. The point of all of which is, so far as this article is concerned, that the newspaper reporter in former days was often tried as by fire at the instance of those who sought by any means to secure advance advices of the purport of the presidential messages, and the broad statement is justified that the reporter uniformly met the test, and stood fast.

The story is told of an American statesman of world-wide repute and his method of treatment of the newspaper correspondents with whom he came into contact. Early in his career he cultivated a habit of utter frankness with the newspaper reporters who "covered" him. It was his practice to set aside a quarter hour twice a day for intimate conference with the correspondents. During these periods the official discussed with the greatest abandon his policies and those of his party, and in his candor he was wont to let down the bars to an extent probably unparalleled in the case of any other public man of his day. He postulated the trustworthiness of the newspaper reporters. Whenever in his daily outgivings to the newspaper boys he hit upon matters of moment which required secrecy, he would merely observe incisively, "Gentlemen, not for publication."

For a quarter of a century this statesman was in the limelight of public life, and it is reported of him that but once during the entire period was his confidence, thus given, abused. Needless to say, the offending newspaper reporter was barred forever from further rights and privileges in similar sessions, and he paid the further penalty of practical ostracism from his fraternal newspaper confreres.

World Events Cited

Newspaper men have played important parts in the world of diplomacy. President McKinley knew far in advance the inevitability of war with Spain, and the newspaper correspondents knew it, too. The press associations and the special correspondents of great journals were familiar with the secret preparations for war which were in progress for months before the breach became a matter of imminence in the public eye. The press associations and the great newspapers of the country walked hand in hand with government officials in their preparations for the coming struggle, and the staffs of war correspondents, the newspaper fleets, were marshaled, the newspaper men were assigned to their positions with the United States troops and on board the United States ships of war months in advance of the declaration of war. And not one premature word was published of the confidential information reposed

with great prodigality in the newspaper correspondents of those stirring days. It was a tribute to the trustworthiness of your newspaper man, and official cognizance was repeatedly taken of that trustworthiness.

It was at the time of the Russian-Japanese peace conference at Portsmouth, N. H., when President Roosevelt played his important part on that international stage, that the great body of alert and able newspaper men, from all quarters of the globe, again and again displayed their ability, their purpose to keep faith in the matter of information which was confidential for the moment. A premature publication of the arrival or the departure of a messenger, the untimely reporting of the text of an official despatch (and the newspaper men had a way of knowing such text), might have disrupted the negotiations. In fact, history might well have been written by the newspaper men who reported for the world the proceedings of the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia in the United States navy yard at Kittery, a service which was essentially constructive because of restraint practiced, faith kept.

Business Failures Averted

It will never be fully known to what an extent newspaper men have played their constructive parts in the conservation of public confidence in times of so-called money panics. Uniformly the bright side of the picture has been thrown upon the great newspaper screen of the country, the optimism in the situation has been featured, the wallings of the pessimists have been omitted, all at the instance of the newspapermen themselves. In a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor the policy of a great press association in the so-called panic of 1907 was described. The agents of that press association, newspapermen, directed by some of the ablest newspaper minds of the country, were ordered to cooperate with bank officials, clearing houses, business men, big and little, with directorates in the praiseworthy effort to stem the tide of popular panic, and the columns of the daily newspapers of the country, written largely by the newspaper reporters of the country, told the story of optimism, and minimized the other and unreal story.

It involved an accepted trustworthiness on the part of the reporters, for they were made the confidants of men of importance in the world of business, and that they might write the story of the times intelligently, they were honored with confidences which were not abused. The unprinted news of those days—unpublished, unwritten, in the interests of society—might have told sensational stories better untold, and untold because newspaper reporters could and did keep faith.

The number of business difficulties that have been averted from time to time, solely because of the restraint of the newspaper reporter, can be only a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that thousands of men and business houses owe their sustained careers to the constructive consideration of newspaper reporters, who from the highest motives have refrained from developing rumor into published fact, who have gone out of their way to lend a legitimate hand in the publication of bolstering news, where a course in another direction would have wrought certain calamity. And the honest newspaper reporter delights in just that sort of constructive work.

Kindness Is Help to Many

Kindness is a characteristic trait of the right thinking newspaper reporter. Many are the innocent ones whom he spares the pangs of pitiless publicity, locking forever in his breast secrets which, published, might appeal to morbid types, while distressing those who ought not to be distressed. Countless are the cases where newspaper reporters have seen to it that injustice should not be done to those to whom justice was due.

A decade or more ago a great railroad became involved in a labor dispute with its trainmen. The crux of the controversy was reached when it became neces-

sary for a high official of the transportation company to decide whether or not he would recognize organized labor to the extent of meeting personally a representative of the national labor organization involved. To consent to such recognition meant a reversal of policy, the withdrawal from a position theretofore stoutly maintained by the particular railroad official. Pressure of public opinion seemed to point to the advisability of such a change of ground, and tremendous interest was aroused in the outcome of the particular issue.

Suddenly the railroad official disappeared from his office, rather mysteriously, and efforts by the newspaper men to locate him were sustained and temporarily futile. At length, however, as press time for his newspaper was approaching, one newspaperer, with characteristic industry and initiative, unearthed an intangible rumor that the railroad executive had been summoned into secluded conference with his executive committee. The information at hand was fragmentary, but it was of a character that permitted dovetailing ingenuity. All that was vitally necessary to verify the rumor was to determine whether or not the railroad official was in a certain city at a certain hour, and then to await an official announcement which could only come after authorization by the executive committee. In other words, if a certain official statement were to be made after a conference of the official with his executive committee, it would simply mean that the previous position of the railroad was on its way to ultimate certain reversal, and it would be possible for this reporter to foretell the certain outcome of the great controversy.

Ingenious Dovetailing Done

The ingenious reporter was personally well known in the general offices of the railroad company, and was a daily user of the telephone wires leading into those general offices. Accordingly, determined to verify the important information which he seemed to have in hand, he called a certain railroad telephone operator to whom he was well known, and by candid questioning eliminated locality after locality as the whereabouts of the railroad official. By the process he located the much sought after official in the identical dovetailing quarter. The expected official statement came upon the heels of this process, and this reporter's newspaper published the first, the only authentic story of the controversy and its denouement.

This outcome reflected more or less, perhaps, upon the better judgment of the railroad official in the position to which he had so tenaciously held, and upon the publication of the story and the return of the official, the latter inaugurated an inquisitorial movement among the railroad company's employees. By elimination heads of departments and clerks were absolved, until, in the estimation of the irate official, the "leak," as he called it, was traced to the young woman who operated the telephone switchboard which the reporter had bombarded with his queries. To make a long story short, the young woman was notified by her chief that she was to be dismissed.

In her distress she communicated with the newspaper man. The latter instantly waited upon the high railroad official, frankly told his whole story, assumed the fullest responsibility and was able so to present to the railroad executive the situation that that official saw the wisdom of another reversal of his position, and the young woman was left undisturbed at her switchboard. It was a gratuitous instance of trustworthiness on the part of a newspaper man. In the particular case the newspaper reporter thereafter was closer than ever to the authorities of that railroad company, and to the executive officer in particular.

Great business enterprises have been made possible of creation and development because conscientious newspaper reporters, who in their alertness have hit upon plans yet embryonic, have had strength of character enough to forbear premature publication. Conversely, dishonest deals of magnitude have been dashed by the publicity afforded by the pens of honest newspaper men who have refused to countenance or to profit by the propositions.

The reader of the daily newspaper, it is thought, will read with greater appreciation if he will ponder the trustworthiness of the average newspaper reporter.

PROF. NICHOLLS TO BE HONOR GUEST

Prof. John A. Nicholls, who is retiring temporarily from his active work as secretary of the Massachusetts prohibition state committee, will be the guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel Commonwealth next Monday, at 6 p. m., when the temperance workers here will have an opportunity to wish him and Mrs. Nicholls success on their forthcoming pleasure trip, and to permit them to make the acquaintance of the new secretary, Irvin W. Masters of Indianapolis.

CAT LICENSES INDORSED

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The New England Cranberry Growers Association has gone on record as favoring the proposed legislation to license cats. The growers say that cats interfere with the birds that guard the cranberry vines, buds and fruit against insects.

CHARLESTOWN MINISTER CALLED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The First Baptist church of this city on Friday extended a call to the Rev. Everett C. Herick of the First Baptist church of Charlestown.

Monitor Methods in Advertising Agencies

The reader of our talks in the Monitor of April first and April fourth and April eleventh will see that the principle upon which the Christian Science Monitor is founded as a newspaper is rapidly spreading through the entire relation of publisher, advertising agent, and advertiser.

The other day an advertiser of a product which the H. E. Lesan Advertising Agency didn't care to exploit was referred to it by another advertising agency which had also declined it. We referred it to No. 3 and in case he refused it to No. 4. We heard afterward that both No. 3 and No. 4 declined it.

There was no self-righteous display in the attitude of any of the four agents. All were courteous to the advertiser because they recognized that he had a right to seek service for exploiting a product that it seemed to him proper to exploit, but none of the four agents believed in it and none would take any man's money for service that would not be heartfelt.

One of these agencies (H. E. Lesan Advertising Agency) would right now have \$2,400,000 more business annually if it had in the past three years only accepted all the chances offered—as they say in baseball.

An Ideal Advertising Agents' Creed is as follows:

1. He conducts all his transactions with both the publisher and the advertiser on the theory that only what is fair to both is fair to either.
2. He lends his talents to the promotion of only those things which he thinks work for good.
3. He is scrupulously careful to deliver a full measure of the service promised.
4. He gets a rate from the publisher, based on a stated amount of business to be given within a certain time, and keeps his agreement or adjusts the rate.
5. He advises the use of such mediums as he believes will serve the advertiser best, regardless of his own profits.
6. He receives a bill from the publisher for 98 lines and he renders a bill to the advertiser for 98 lines.
7. He calls an undercharge to the attention of the publisher as quickly as an overcharge.
8. He quotes a rate to the advertiser which he is always willing to have the publisher confirm.
9. He gives a standing invitation to either advertiser or publisher to examine the office records relating to his own business.
10. He regards as sacred the relations between the other advertising agent and his clients and intervenes only when invited to do so.

On next Saturday we will state what we feel is an Ideal Creed for the advertiser under the caption

"The Kind of Advertisers We Feel That We Can Help"

H. E. Lesan Advertising Agency

440 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

375 Old Colony Building, CHICAGO

CANADIAN MEN FORM A LEAGUE TO PUSH CANAL

Representatives of Trade Boards and Other Public Organizations Ask Government to Push Georgian Bay Waterway

WORK AWAITS REPORT

OTTAWA, Ont.—A delegation of more than 1000 men representing boards of trade and other public organizations from the Atlantic seaboard to Alberta, waited upon the Dominion government recently and demanded that the construction of the Georgian Bay canal be undertaken immediately.

For several months the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal, and the federated boards of trade have been working to get an expression of opinion from commercial bodies on the canal project. The response as evidenced by the delegation and by telegrams received from commercial organizations which did not send representatives shows the project to be very popular throughout the entire country.

Before meeting the government, the delegates met at the city hall and formed themselves into the Georgian Bay Canal League.

The purpose of the league is to bring all supporters under one head for all future furtherance of the canal project.

Medrie Martin, mayor of Montreal, was the leader of the delegation, and with him were associated Adelard Fortier, president of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce; W. I. Gear, former president of the Board of Trade; G. T. Foster of the trades and labor council, F. B. Allen, who represented the Ft. William and Port Arthur Board of Trade and many others. All these urged upon the government the necessity of early beginning of the construction of the canal, assuring them of the hearty support of

the public organizations which they represented.

A resolution was presented to the cabinet ministers, after being adopted by the delegation, which was incorporated, urging the early construction of the canal.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, who, in the absence of Premier Borden, replied for the government, stated that the government was in favor of the building of the canal, that the subject had been given serious

consideration by the government, but that nothing would be done until the commission lately appointed had made their report as to the commercial feasibility of the project.

NEW BOAT LINE STARTED

SACRAMENTO—The steamer Neponset has begun semi-weekly trips from San Francisco to Sacramento and Marysville, thus opening another freight line, the Union announces. It is expected to add the steamer Weitchpec to the line.

Filem's

Afternoon Luncheon
in the Filem Restaurant
3 to 5 daily

We are seeking new babies to shoe every day

for the little rascals will persist in growing out of the Babies' Shoe Shop and moving on to the Boys' or Girls' Shop, as the case may be, and we must fill their places with new little feet to be cared for.

It is a pleasure to us to know that there are many thousand children running around today whose feet are straight and true and sound because our Babies' Shoe Shop caught them when they were young.

In early years, when the bones are plastic, it is most important that feet be properly shod. This may seem to be a simple matter, but the facts are that, when we went into the children's shoe business, we were practically compelled to design our own shoes to get them as we knew they should be.

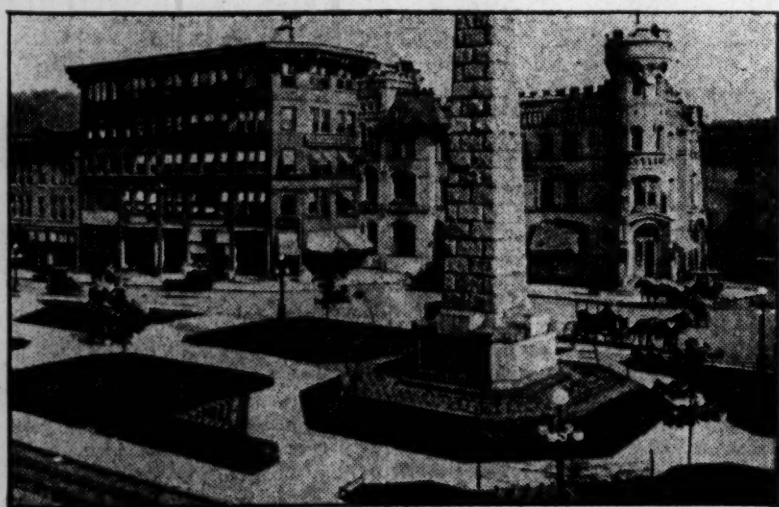
After much study and investigation we did this. The "5-toe moccasin," the "Guardian" and the "Neverslip" shoes are the result. Parents who know them will have no others for their "kiddies." Besides being made on honor of the best materials, these shoes are shaped to give the feet the support and the freedom they must have to grow straight and strong.

Even these shoes are wrong if not properly fitted. We lay great stress upon fitting. Our people are all carefully trained and instructed to sell no shoes rather than any that do not fit. A great many difficult feet are brought to us because of the attention we give this point.

Our children's shoes cost no more because they are right, 50c upward.

(Filem's—Third Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON



View of city square, Vance monument and, beyond, public library

known in the South as one of the great convention cities. The Country Club with its golf course is one of the attractions for visitors, and here one meets people from all parts of the United States.

One of the city's conspicuous points

ville during the last four years is attributed largely to its wideawake and energetic Board of Trade and the Greater Western North Carolina Association. The Vanderbilt estate, said to be among the finest in America, is one of the interesting points for sightseers.

Playhouse News Here and Elsewhere

WILBUR THEATER OPENS NEXT WEEK; ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE

New Playhouse Will Seat 1200
Comparatively Close to Stage
—C. H. Croker-King on Value
of Classic Acting as Training

Monday evening the Wilbur theater, the latest and perhaps the most comfortable Boston playhouse, opens its doors to its first audience, with Edward Sheldon's drama, "Romance," as the first offering. The play is a sentimental rendering of the theme used in "Thais," and the leading role will be taken by Miss Doris Keane, a young actress of marked individuality, who has become prominent since her last appearance here. The best part she has played here was the eccentric ingenue, wife in Fitch's "The Happy Marriage."

There is every prospect that the Wilbur will be finished in every detail for Monday night's audience. To this end the management has twice postponed dates when it was hoped to open.

For some time Bostonians have had a clear view of the colonial exterior, and have enjoyed the welcome note of refinement and distinction the facade has brought into the midst of strictly utilitarian architectural styles of nearby structures. Thus the Wilbur joins the Shubert and Majestic as a theater with an external character. The Cort will have such character when the expected surrounding buildings have been erected.

For Naturalistic Plays

The Wilbur auditorium is as simple, individual and distinctive as the exterior, and is considered the best of Mr. Blackall's several achievements as a theater architect in Boston. The parquet is shallow and broad, is gently sloped and will seat 500 spectators within easy hearing of actors' speech little lifted above the colloquial, thus following the current trend toward auditoriums of moderate size, suitable for enjoyment of naturalistic plays of today.

The first balcony seats about 350, and the second balcony 300, bringing the capacity to a little under 1150. The chairs are of brown wood, upholstered in dull red, and comfortably spaced. There are no posts, and even the end seats give a clear view of the whole stage. The decorations will be in gray-white and pale yellow.

There is a spacious corridor back of the first balcony as a place to chat to match the "lounge" beneath the auditorium, which will doubtless prove a much liked local innovation. The entrance to the second balcony is from the main lobby. On Dix place there is a separate entrance for those coming in carriage or automobile, with a special box office for their convenience.

Trained in Shakespeare

During the run of "Fanny's First Play" at the Park theater playgoers have taken an unusual pleasure in the acting of Count O'Dowda in the induction and epilogue by C. H. Croker-King. The count is an impressive character. He was drawn with care and relish by Bernard Shaw, and as acted by Mr. Croker-King is imposing visually and a delight to the ear. In his satin small clothes, pink hose, abundant lace ruffles, powdered wig and gold-headed staff the actor looks like a figure out of an eighteenth century painting. In speech he seems out of a more formal and a more romantic age, too, for very word is given its just value, and is spoken with that purity of tone, that clearness of enunciation that prove that speech may seem as music in rhythm vibrancy and tone color.

That Mr. Croker-King owes his poise, his fine voice and skill in romantic expression, to experience in classic plays, has doubtless been suspected by many. But few know that for 20 years he has been regarded as the best Sir Andrew Aguecheek in England. The part has almost belonged to him, for whenever "Twelfth Night" is reviewed at all prominently he is sent for to play the fatuous knight. He has played the role in 12 different productions, including those made by Sir Herbert Tree, Ben Greet, and Frank Benson, and productions he has made himself at the Worcester annual Shakespeare festivals.

To a Monitor caller Mr. Croker-King displayed a handsome gold watch, token of the esteem of the Worcester folk for his technical management of these festivals, particularly in connection with the revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in 1908, when 400 persons took part. The actor was promising himself a visit to the Castle Square theater to see the Craig revival. "If anybody happens to need a line I shall be tempted to throw it to him," he said.

"I think I know every word of the 'Dream'." At any rate, I have acted every male role in the play, and every male role in 'Twelfth Night,' 'Hamlet,' and 'As You Like It.' Sir Andrew Aguecheek is my favorite role. I have acted him hundreds of times, once going out to Australia for a special production. When I made my first appearance there I was astonished to hear my first few lines received with silence, whereas I had always aroused laughter. After a minute, though, the laughter began, and I never had a better success. Afterward I was told that this incident was characteristic of Australian first nights, the audience declining to accept an actor until his reputation in other countries."

Educated at Oxford

Count O'Dowda's elegant air of culture is consonant to Mr. Croker-King's individuality, for he is an Oxford man. It was at the university he practically

determined upon a stage career as a result of his success in student performances in Shakespeare and in Greek plays. The latter were performed in the original.

On Wednesday afternoon, 20 years later, the actor recited for the caller a passage from Aristophanes' "The Birds" in Greek, in connection with an anecdote of German railway travel. The actor put up the car window. A German traveler wanted it down. The actor prevailed. The German railed at him in sonorous German but was quite squelched when the actor "came back at him" with the Greek passage, in which each syllable was a full-bodied staccato bark.

Mr. Croker-King smiles over a boyish escapade when he ran away from school to see Irving play "The Belshazzar" and as punishment was required to copy long passages out of Macaulay's history three afternoons a week during May, June and July. Years afterward he met Irving, and knew his son well. He also knew Oscar Wilde, who complimented him on his elocution in his reading of one of Wilde's poems at an Oxford concert. The poet gave the young man a book with an autographed sentiment, "From one artist to the other."

The high standards of Oxford teaching are evident in Mr. Croker-King's acting, and in all his talk of the theater. Nothing less than the best of which a man is capable, however much time and toil the cost, is his test of a stage performance. A believer in delicate detail, he is even keener to blend the detail with the general design, to conceal art with art.

Above all, he is a believer in the drama and beauty of the voice, as a result of his long experience in Shakespeare, especially in productions that were made with none too much visual help from the scenery, productions such as Greet's, who always put the emphasis on the spoken word.

Acting With the Voice

"I have found that Shakespeare's comic characters will appeal to an audience as funny if the actor takes care first of all to speak his lines clearly, loudly enough to be heard by everybody in the audience, and with as musical a tone as is consistent with the character. Really, Shakespeare knew his business; he knew acting. One need not decorate his lines with comic business nor let the audience know he thinks the character funny. The audience, not the actor, is to be amused. It is Sir Andrew's solemn fatuity that makes 'the foolish knight' so ludicrous when he sighs 'I was adored once.'"

Mr. Croker-King spoke the lines and was very amusing indeed, the firm lines of his long face softening in response to the flabby thinking of Sir Andrew's character. The actor's bright brown eyes became lack-luster by the magic of the skilled player's almost automatic responsive expression. The long, dignified nose seemed suddenly to become absurdly large, part of a caricature, and the firm mouth became silly and shapeless. It was the face of Sir Andrew, surely, in spite of the stately wig of "Count O'Dowda" still on the actor's head.

"My first part with Tree was Trucolo, the comic character in 'The Tempest,' which I had played with Benson and Greet. 'Are you funny in the part?' Tree demanded. I assured him that audiences had been amused by my acting of the role. Reluctantly he accepted me. His final remark was, 'Well, you have the least funny face I have ever seen.'"

Mr. Croker-King laughed boyishly, and Claude Rains, stage director of the company, and actor of Mr. Gunn, joined in the merriment. Mr. Rains seems a sour and yellow visaged person in the play, but off he becomes quite transformed. Then one sees that he is not more than 24, though he is already reputed in England as a stage manager. He is Granville Barker's right-hand man, and is representing his interests in the Shaw play. Besides holding important positions as stage manager, Mr. Rains has made several interesting productions, ranging from the imaginative play, Lord Dunsany's "The Golden Doom," to the London version of "Within the Law."

Shaw's Vocabulary

Both have amusing stories to tell of Bernard Shaw in connection with staging "Fanny's First Play" in London. Granville Barker protested during rehearsals that there was one word in the play that was not in the dictionary. "Well, now I have put it there," retorted Shaw.

Mr. Croker-King's father is a retired colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders. The son was intended for the army, then after entering Oxford a church career was planned, and actual training to that end entered into for a brief period. He finally chose the stage as a career. Of recent years he has been Tree's understudy, though seldom having a chance to play the parts. The nearest he came to appearing in "False Gods" was when Tree arrived at the theater 14 minutes after the fall of the curtain on the first act, in which the character he played does not appear.

Mr. Croker-King was ready to go on when Tree appeared. The manager hurried into his costume and make-up, but not quick enough for the impatient audience, who were stamping their feet and clapping for the curtain to rise. Tree thought the first act just over, mistaking the noise for sounds of approval. When told the fact he remarked that he would make them wait half an hour in the future, adding, "Never before have I heard such applause in His Majesty's." An anecdote is still told in London about Mr. Croker-King when he was re-



C. H. CROKER-KING

Acts Count O'Dowda in "Fanny's First Play"

hearing Slender in a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Sir Herbert asked the actor if he was taking up with the habit of other stars and was saving his voice for the actual performance. The actor assured the manager he was going through the part as usual, but Tree persisted. Gently the actor remarked, "I haven't been able to save anything since I've been with you, Sir Herbert." The Westminster Gazette printed the quip that afternoon, and nobody laughed more over it than Tree.

CENTER POINT OF CALIFORNIA FOUND

SACRAMENTO—The California department of the state library through the national geographic survey has settled the question of the exact center of the state, the Union records. This point is found to be approximately 50 miles north of Fresno, in Madero county. Both Fresno and Madero counties had contended for the honor of possessing the center.

RUG WORKERS IN THE BLAKE HOUSE



Reviving handicraft of colonial days

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Major R. E. Calla, C. A. C., as member of C. A. board.

Second Lieut. M. A. Joyce, Philippine scouts, report June 20 at Ft. Oglethorpe for temporary duty, and on June 30 to sail for Manila.

Orders 1144 directing of commander Frankfort arsenal, Pa., to visit Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, re-voiced.

Retiring board appointed to meet at Governor's island, dissolved.
Capt. J. E. Woodward, twenty-ninth infantry, on detached list May 8, and Capt. R. O. Ragsdale, infantry, removed. The latter to Ft. Porter, N. Y., for two months duty and then to Lansing, Mich., and resume duties with Michigan militia.

Boards to meet May 5 at state conventions designed for examination of candidates of military academy: Ft. Banks, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Shaw, M. C.; Maj. H. G. Shaw, M. C.; Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, C. A. C.; First Lieut. Reynolds, C. A. C.; Second Lieut. G. D. Riley, C. A. C.

At Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Capt. G. G. Palmer, inf.; W. H. Dear, and J. A. Wilson, M. C.; 1st Lt. W. W. Edwards, Cav., and F. A. Prince, F. A.

At Washburn, D. C.—Major D. C. Buck, M. C.; Capt. W. P. Stokes, C. E.; C. W. McMullan, M. C.; 1st Lt. P. A. Reineck, C. E.; 2d Lt. R. W. Putnam, C. E.

At Columbus, Ohio—Capt. C. R. Snyder, M. C.; H. S. Brown, C. A. C.; R. W. Kerr, M. C.; 1st Lt. J. A. Smith, 12 inf.; D. Hall, C. A. C.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Lt. Col. A. M. Smith, M. C.; Capt. G. R. Greene, 5 F. A.; 1st Lt. V. E. Miltenberger, M. R. C.; 2d Lt. C. B. Thumme, 5 F. A.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Lt. Col. A. M. Smith, M. C.; Capt. G. R. Greene, 5 F. A.; 1st Lt. V. E. Miltenberger, M. R. C.; 2d Lt. C. B. Thumme, 5 F. A.

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SHAW COMEDY AT TOY THEATER FOR FIRST TIME HERE

For its final production, the Toy theater has selected Shaw's comedy, "Getting Married," which has never been played here. The dress rehearsal will be given tonight, and regular performances on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Thursday afternoon next week. It was of this play that Chesterton said "It gives all the views of marriage which are held by any one, and some (I think) which are held by nobody." This is the fourth Shaw play to be put on by the Toy theater. In the cast will be Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs, William O. Safford, Graydon Stetson, Miss Helen McKay, Alexander H. Higginson, Mrs. Higginson, Ralph Adams Cram, Mrs. Lyman W. Gale, Clifford Pember, Hammond Sadler, and Mrs. Charles D. Voorhies.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" has proved so interesting that it will be continued another week at the Castle Square theater. This is perhaps the handsomest production John Craig has offered his patrons, and it is well acted.

E. H. Sothern comes to the Shubert May 11 for a two weeks' engagement, devoting the first week to "If I Were King," "Dundreary" and "Hamlet," and the second week to his new romantic drama, "Charlemagne."

RUG MAKING OF EARLY DAYS IS BEING REVIVED BY D. A. R.

Members of Old Blake House Chapter Gather to Duplicate Handiwork of Colonial Women—Products to Be Added to Furnishings of Organization's Quarters

Home rug-making which prevailed in nearly all New England households of the early days is being revived by the Old Blake House chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Dorchester, in the six hand-made rugs now in various stages of development which are to be placed on the floor of the living room of the Old Blake house when completed. The members of the chapter who have been gathering periodically since January to work upon these rugs hold their next meeting today.

The rugs were started on the recommendation of the regent, Mrs. William H. Rand, who possesses a few of the old-time rugs. Never having made any she thought that the entire six could be made in one afternoon, but much to her surprise learned from those present at the first meeting who had made them in their youth that making a rug was often the winter's work for leisure moments for the housewife of early times.

Of Braided Variety

The rugs are of the braided variety and made wholly of woolen and cotton pieces donated by the chapter members. The colors of each have been carefully selected, one rug containing the shades of brown, one black and one green, red and black.

The others are a mixture of several colors. The processes necessary in the manufacture of each rug begin with cutting the cloth into strips of a specified width, sewing them together and then rolling the strips into large balls for more convenient handling. The work of

There's SAFETY in

CAT'S PAW

CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

That Foster Plug Prevents Slipping—even on wet sidewalks, pavements or the smoothest floors. You step with safety and comfort when you wear Cat's Paw Rubber Heels.

Compare them with others—you will find no holes to track mud and dirt.

The extra quality of rubber gives greater resiliency and makes them wear longer.

Ask your shoemaker for Cat's Paw Rubber Heels. They cost no more than the ordinary kind—get attached—black or tan.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Originators and Patentees of the Foster Plug, which prevents slipping.

STrips not more than one half inch long could be used in this style of rug. If thin materials were ever used in the rugs they were cut wider than the woolen or cotton in order that the texture and thickness might be uniform and even.

More Care in Colors
Modern rag rugs differ from the old fashioned varieties in that the colors used are all carefully chosen, and the materials are at the present time dyed to follow certain oriental designs. The result is a smooth velvety thick piled rug. The average size of the modern rug is two yards long with a fringe. Not only are rugs made from rags but couch covers and portieres now find a place in the shops made to match the rugs in color and design.

Although three of the rugs which are being made by the Old Blake House chapter members, are nearing completion the other three are still far from finished and it looks as if the six would prove a season's work for the leisure moments of the 40 modern housewives who make up the chapter.

Many members of the chapter are descendants of the Blake family who originally lived in the old Blake house. The house has now been taken by the Historical Society of Dorchester for a museum of colonial articles and as a meeting place for patriotic bodies. The officers in the J. A. R. chapter besides Mrs. Rand, regent, are first vice regent, Mrs. Herbert A. Watson, second vice regent Mrs. W. B. R. Child, secretary Miss Marion Earle, treasurer Miss M. Elizabeth Clapp, registrar Mrs. G. Herbert Chittenden and historian Mrs. May R. O. Hatch.

Exact duplicates of the rag rugs of grandmother's time now bring the enterprising merchant \$25 each, for the usual large size, and at least \$8 for the small size.

Another kind of rag rug that was popular in New England homes was known as the drawn rug. For the foundation of this a piece of strong burlap or other coarse material was used and the strips of cloth were pulled through with a small hooked instrument. The dye tub was as much a necessity to the Puritan home maker as her spinning wheel, and although blue was the most universally used for rugs, dye was also made from walnut bark, pokeberry, nuts or roots found capable of "fast" stain.

ALL SHAKESPEARE CHARACTERS TO BE SEEN IN PAGEANT

TOLEDO, O.—Every character of which Shakespeare wrote in his plays, the Bard of Avon himself, Queen Elizabeth, King James and other notables of England 350 years ago, will be represented by prominent Toledoans at the Shakespeare anniversary pageant in the auditorium of the Woman's building Thursday evening, April 23.

Approximately 200 appropriately costumed characters will appear at the spectacular and historically accurate event in person, the Blade says. The pageant, to be followed by the most pretentious and socially prominent ball of the season, will mark the climax of a two-day celebration of the three hundred fiftieth year after the poet's birth.

IVERS & POND GRAND PIANOS

Little Used, at Bargain Prices

Every winter we rent a number of Grand Pianos of the smaller sizes and also loan these instruments to musicians for recital use. An assortment of these is now back on our floors. They have been carefully renovated by our experts and will be warranted exactly like new. While several show slight case blemishes, some look and sound like entirely new pianos. Included are Grands adapted for use in studios, private houses, halls or churches. Convenient terms of payment. As the number is limited we urge an immediate inspection. Descriptions and prices mailed on request.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO., 114 Boylston Street, Boston

Among the Women's Clubs

Art department members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have prepared a special program for the biennial convention in Chicago June 9-18. On June 13, the chairman, Mrs. Melville F. Johnston, will give her report, after which she will present Lorado Taft, Chicago, who will speak on "Sculpture in America." His talk will be followed by an address on "The Panama-Pacific Art Exhibit," by John E. D. Trask, who is in charge of the art department at the San Francisco exposition. At 12:30 the art department luncheon will be held. This will be a "Talkandest" and speeches and menu will be served simultaneously, the subject for discussion being, "How Can We Bring the Influence of Beauty and Art to the Children of America?" Mrs. Herman Hall, Mrs. Everett Patterson, Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Mrs. John B. Sherwood and Mrs. Pauline Palmer will be heard in five-minute speeches. The art conference for the afternoon meets at 3 o'clock in Fullerton hall in the Art Institute, when there will be an address of welcome by William M. R. French, of the institute, to be followed by talks on "Art Study Programs," by Mrs. Charles Spooner, "Slides for Study of American Art," Mrs. Howard T. Willson, "Civic Art," Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, "Art Exhibits for the West," Dr. Minnie Howard, "The Pottery Exhibit," Mrs. Anna Morey, and "Household Decoration Exhibit," Mrs. Roland P. Murdoch. Then will come an entertainment of 45 minutes, a music symphony, "The Moor," Dudley Crafts Watson, illustrated with slides and piano.

At the annual meeting of the Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester at the home of Mrs. A. B. Winslow on Magnolia street, Mrs. Stoddard, presiding, the election of officers was held resulting as follows: President, Mrs. Horace M. Tolman; vice-president, Mrs. Frances Robie; recording secretary, Mrs. Geo. J. Warren; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry R. Terhune; treasurer, Mrs. Charles M. Bradford; directors, Mrs. Edward Chapman, Mrs. John L. Stoddard, Mrs. Gordon Parker, and social committee, Mrs. W. B. Taylor. Mrs. Finkel from the Boston City Club, addressed the members. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Tolman, the president-elect, presented Mrs. Stoddard with a fern in the name of the club. The annual social will be held with Mrs. Morse at South Weymouth on May 21.

Dorchester Woman's Club Tuesday will repeat the four-act play, "The Tyranny of Tears," which was recently given in Whitehall, Center street. The play will be presented by the following members: Hattie B. Gettemy, Marion S. Decrow, Alice P. Maclean, Eleanor T. Denker, Lillian V. Macdonald, Lena Bump and Florence M. Hayden. The social history class Tuesday will have its annual meeting and breakfast. The political science class will meet on Tuesday, when Judge Harvey Baker of the juvenile court and Cornelius Parker, president of the Children's Welfare League of Dorchester, will speak. Mrs. Ruth Humphrey Knight will sing. Under the auspices of the social service committee Mrs. Maud M. Hill chairman, a musical entertainment was given Friday evening.

Karish Club of Malden concluded its season Monday afternoon when its annual luncheon was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Dearborn of Glen street, at which covers were laid for 23 members. Mrs. Clarence H. Dempsey of Haverhill, formerly of Malden, was special guest of the occasion. The luncheon was given under the auspices of the general topics committee. Mrs. George W. R. Harriman was soloist. Mrs. Tenney Morse was re-elected president and Mrs. M. T. Rhute secretary and treasurer. A study of North America will be made next season.

"When Women Vote" was the title of a comedy presented by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club in Corinthian hall Wednesday evening for the benefit of the philanthropic fund. In the cast were Mrs. Grace W. Messenger as Mrs. Jamison, a leader of suffrage; Miss Jessie Preston as Helen Jamison; Mrs. Mabel Moore as Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Ethel L. Wood as Mrs. Brownell, and Mrs. Grace Mead Toothaker as Hannah, the maid. This was followed by another comedy entitled "The Patriot," in which the following parts were taken: Jack Quincy, a patriot, by Mrs. May B. Reed; Ned Morris, his boyhood friend, Mrs. Edith R. Jones; Jefferys, a steward, by Mrs. Mildred Thomas; Sir Reginald Carrington, a visitor to the colonies by Mrs. Mary A. Ide; Rupert Berkeley, a lieutenant in the British army, Mrs. Mildred R. Hunter; Larry Boyle, a servant of Jefferys, Mrs. Adelaide J. W. Boynton; Patricia Standish, Jack's ward, Mrs. Mabel S. Spurr; Lady Maple Carrington, Sir Reginald's sister, Mrs. Alice D. Pratt, and Kitty Steele, a friend, Mrs. Lucy M. Steer.

Monday Club of Malden held its annual party and assembly Monday evening in Esther and Marie halls. The proceeds from the affair will go toward the industrial school work maintained by the club. Mrs. Lester S. Hart was general chairman of the evening.

The retiring hospitality committee of the Old and New Club of Malden was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Forrest E. Benjamin, its chairman, at her residence, 175 Mountain avenue. An informal musical program followed the luncheon.

New Century Club of Malden met Monday with the president, Mrs. H. H. Hammond, presiding. The meeting was in charge of the department of education, Mrs. Percy G. Randall, chairman. Mrs. A. Perry gave an address on

famous works of art illustrating it with photographs. He presented each of these photographs. Miss Charlotte Hawke gave several solos accompanied by Miss Lillian Hunter. At the conclusion of the program-tableaux were presented by the members illustrating noted works of art. Refreshments were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Manford Lawlor, chairman.

Melrose Woman's Club held its annual club breakfast and luncheon Thursday afternoon in Memorial hall. A reception was held in Grand Army hall to the officers. Then the assemblage adjourned to the larger hall where a May pole in pink and white had been arranged and the club members twined the ribbons about the pole. Luncheon followed. An entertainment consisting of



MRS. JULIAN C. WOODMAN
President of Melrose Woman's Club

plantation songs was given by several of the club members, and old-fashioned costumes and flowers were used. The committee in charge consisted of the officers of the club with the retiring president, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, as chairman. Officers elected are: President, Mrs. Julian C. Woodman; vice-presidents, Mrs. Helen B. Jones and Mrs. Margaret Slayton; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Wilson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Etta M. Austin; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie A. Close; directors, Mrs. Ellen T. Brown, Mrs. Alma F. Goss, Mrs. Lena Adams Kitching, Mrs. Grace A. Sherman, Mrs. Grace E. Jepson and Mrs. Lucy C. Pickles. Department chairmen elected are: Art and literature, Mrs. Nellie B. Sawyer; civics and conservation, Mrs. Adeline deG. Vittie; education, Mrs. Mary P. Emerson; home economics, Mrs. Lucy F. Page, and social service, Mrs. Nellie C. Cotting.

Friday Club of Everett held its annual meeting and election of officers in Whittier hall yesterday. The business meeting was followed by a club social and an informal reception to the new officers. The officers elected are: President, Mrs. A. St. Claire Chase succeeding Mrs. Gertrude F. Spaulding; vice-presidents, Mrs. George Hutchins and Mrs. Charles White; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Howard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ernest Badger; treasurer, Mrs. Eleanor Cotter; auditor, Mrs. George A. Kyle; board of directors, the officers and Mrs. George Stone, Mrs. Carlton Snow, Mrs. William W. Poe, Miss Badger, Mrs. H. C. Jackson, Mrs. Maitland Osborne and Mrs. Ina L. Pratt.

Miss Erdine Cowlishaw entertained the members of the Home Club of East Boston at their last meeting with a recital of J. M. Barrie's comedy, entitled "Alice Sit by the Fire." The program was arranged by the art and literature committee of which Mrs. Lena M. McPherson is chairman. Alton E. Briggs will speak on "New England's Food Supply, Its Cost, Distribution and Conservation," on April 21.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop held its annual guest day at the Cliff house, on Tuesday. In the receiving line were the president, Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, founder of the club; the honorary president, Mrs. Adeline E. Lewis; Mrs. Pauline E. Bain, Miss Helen L. Frasier, Mrs. Laura A. Mirick and Mrs. Louise A. Henry. The reception was in charge of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Pauline E. Bain, chairman. Mrs. Christobel Kidder gave a dramatic reading of "The Melting Pot." Music was furnished by Miss Angeline L'Amoreaux, pianist, and Miss Gladys Munroe, cello. Refreshments were served to 100 members and guests.

Taunton Woman's Club held its first "Children's day" on Monday. Miss Anna Varner Baker gave a varied program, consisting of crayon sketches, shadow-pictures, illustrated stories, impersonations and examples of clay modeling. Following the entertainment refreshments were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. H. A. Deckerman, chairman.

Members of the Harvard Woman's Club and their guests were entertained by Oscar Fay Adams of Harvard University and Miss Grace Donworth Thursday at the Hotel Lenox. Mr. Adams read "The Revolving Platform," his own sketch of an experience of a western orator. Miss Donworth read from her book, "Down Home with Jennie Allen," and gave actual experiences in a visit to

a district school. By request Miss Catherine Brown played a piano selection, and responded to an encore. The president, Mrs. L. G. Barrett, announced a musical program for the May meeting, and that the Harvard Dames would be guests of the club.

The annual meeting of the Thought and Work Club of Salem will be held April 28 at Ames Memorial hall. A luncheon will be served and the president, Mrs. Mary Newhall, will preside at the business meeting which will follow.

"The Twig of Thorn," an Irish fairy play in two acts by Marie Josephine Warren, was given at the annual dramatic entertainments of the West Acton Woman's Club Saturday and Monday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall, West Acton.

Roslindale Community Club held its annual meeting on Friday afternoon in the Congregational church on Ashland street. Reports of the year's work were read by the chairmen of the different committees and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. George A. Tyzzer; vice-presidents, Miss E. S. P. Rollins, Mrs. John F. Carver; recording secretary, Mrs. Fred W. McArdle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. W. Teare; treasurer, Mrs. Frank C. Pfaff; historian, Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles. Dr. Ruey Bartlett Stevens read a paper on the "Chronicles by Mrs. Dooley," and there were violin solos. Refreshments were served. Mrs. Willard P. Whittemore gave a musical and luncheon on Thursday afternoon at her home on South Fairview street for the benefit of the choral class.

Havrah Hubbard will give several of his opera talks in Boston and vicinity this week. On Monday evening he will give "The Love of the Three Kings" and "The Secret of Suzanne" before the Teachers Association in Assembly hall of the high school in Marlboro; on Wednesday morning "Monna Vanna" before the Woman's Club in the Unitarian church vestry, Medford; on Thursday evening "Haensel and Gretel" and "The Secret of Suzanne" before the Woman's Club in Association hall, Concord Junction; on Friday afternoon "Lohegrin" before the Woman's Club in the Methodist church vestry, Beale street, Wollaston; and on Saturday afternoon "Haensel and Gretel" and "The Secret of Suzanne" before the Music Club in Hillsboro, N. H. Floyd M. Baxter, pianist, will supply the musical illustrations for the talks.

Dorchester Daughters of Maine will hold their last meeting of the season at the Woman's Club house on Center street, on April 24. It will be an open meeting. Club members are requested to bring guests. There is to be a food and candy sale. The program is as follows: Piano solo, Miss Lulu Linscott; violin, Stanley Cushing; accompanist, Miss Grace Cushing; address by Prof. John Ritchie, Jr.; violin solo, Stanley Cushing, and piano duet by Miss Cushing and Miss Linscott.

Many members of the Brookline Historical Society attended the monthly meeting in the Edward Devotion house, Brookline, Thursday night at which Mrs. Morrill Hamlin spoke on "China, the New Republic." In her talk she told of the efforts of the present ruler Yuan Shih Kai to put the entire country under one government. She said that China is try-



MRS. MORRILL HAMLIN
Speaker at Brookline Historical Society

ing to educate a number of its men in foreign countries and especially in the United States, so that they may control the industries which are growing in their country. Mrs. Hamlin also spoke of the work done in China by missionaries and other societies who had worked among the people and done much to educate them in the ways of other countries. Charles H. Stearns presided at the meeting. Reports of the officers were made.

Two translations from the writings of DeMaupassant were given by Mrs. Percival B. Evans at this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Wakefield, held with Mrs. Hubbard B. Mansfield of Adams street. Current events topics were omitted. On account of the holiday, next week's meeting will be omitted.

T. T. O. Club of Wakefield met Tuesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy, when Miss Lucy Montgomery of Wakefield gave readings of short stories and poems from her own writings. Mrs. Purdy sang. Mrs. Wil-

liam E. Eaton will entertain the club next week at her home on Summit avenue.

To aid in their philanthropic work, the ladies of the West Concord Woman's Club gave a second performance of their annual club dramatics Monday evening in Association hall, Concord Junction. Miss Marie Josephine Warren's three-act comedy, "The Elopement of Ellen," was staged by Miss Gertrude Knowles, Miss Bertha Wilson, Miss Gertrude Rideout, Randall Woodworth, Irving Judkins, Thomas Ryan and Warren B. Goddard. Miss Bertha S. Whidden, Mrs. Victoria Phelan Wood and Mrs. Gertrude B. Goddard were in charge of the play.

Woman's Get Together Club of Beverly will hold its annual dinner April 22, at St. Peter's parish house, on Bow street. Mrs. Elizabeth Lowell Putnam of Boston, a sister of President Lowell of Harvard, will be the speaker. Mrs. E. J. V. Horgion will be the hostess of the evening, assisted by Mrs. Robert O. Small, Mrs. S. A. Casgrain, Mrs. E. C. Gove, Mrs. Bernard Altenheiner and Mrs. N. D. Powers.

Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club brought to a close the nineteenth annual club year last Monday when it met in Concord town hall. The following were elected: First vice-president, Mrs. Charles H. Towle; second vice-president, Mrs. Leslie R. Moore; auditor, Mrs. Holis S. Howe; directors, 1914-16, Mrs. Charles E. Brown, Mrs. Woodward Hudson and Mrs. Henry F. Smith, Jr. Choice of president and several other officers was postponed.

Thirty-five members and their invited guests attended the April meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, last Saturday in the D. A. R. chapter house at Concord. The chapter voted to keep "open house" as usual to the townspeople on Patriots day, April 20. It was reported that the mortgage on the chapter house had been reduced to \$775, and plans were discussed for the raising of money to further reduce the debt before June 1.

For a second time within two weeks, the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club held its weekly social meeting in Lexington Wednesday. The club was entertained in the home of Mrs. Willard S. Cooke at 108 Massachusetts avenue, East Lexington.

"Scotland" was visited by the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington, Tuesday, when it resumed its study of a "Trip Through Great Britain" in the home of Mrs. Frank J. Morse on Brantwood road, Arlington. The president, Mrs. Theodore Everett, presided, and in response to the roll call, the members gave extracts from Burns' poems. The literary program opened with two violin selections by Mrs. Edward Hipkiss of Cambridge. Mrs. Morse read a paper on "Edinburgh," followed with one by Mrs. Fred D. Ennis, entitled "Through the lakes and Trossachs to Glasgow." "The Land of Burns" was the subject of Mrs. F. H. Clark's paper. Mrs. Arthur E. Northrup told of "Scott's Country," and Mrs. George B. C. Rugg read "Tam o' Shanter." Mrs. D. W. Young played the piano.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, D. A. R., met on Monday with Mrs. J. Wesley Davies, 58 Walnut street, Reading. The lecturer was Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, who gave a talk on "Common Fallacies About Peace and War." A four-piece orchestra furnished music. The hostesses were the group of Reading chapter members. Mrs. Frank Winship served at the table. The chapter is interested in the permanent housing of the Paul Revere bell which hangs in the belfry of the high school in Wakefield and has taken steps to bring about this result, through its Wakefield historical committee. The annual meeting will be held May 11 at the Bear Hill Golf Club house in Wakefield and will be preceded by a luncheon. Mrs. Winfield Scott Ripley, Jr., of Wakefield is the regent of Faneuil Hall chapter.

Mrs. J. Frank White of Chestnut street, was hostess on Monday afternoon to the Book Club of Wakefield. The formal program was dispensed with and the afternoon for the most part devoted to a social and music. Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy was the soloist.

Penultimates of Wakefield continued at this week's meeting their study of old porcelain and furniture. Mrs. William D. Deadman spoke on the furniture of the Adam type and Mrs. Henry S. Bouve of the porcelain known as Crown Derby. Mrs. Clide Morrill, in presenting current events, gave attention to the Panama canal tolls question. Special interest is attached to the next meeting on April 24, when Mrs. Frances R. Nickerson of Stoneham, a former president of the woman's club of that town and of Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., is to lecture on colonial furniture.

The Tourjee Musical Club of Reading held its monthly meeting and musicale on Tuesday evening, with Miss Marion Lois Hurd as the soloist. The club was assisted by the Girls' Glee Club of the high school.

"Home talent afternoon" was observed by the Arlington Woman's Club Thursday in the new Arlington Robbins Memorial town hall, with the president, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, in the chair. Following a short business meeting, the two prize winning stories in the story writing contest, which has been conducted this winter under the direction of the educational committee, were read, and their authors announced. Miss Esther Babson won the first prize and \$10, and Miss

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April Thoughts on House Furnishing

Now is the time—this is perhaps the very day when you are planning your Spring House Furnishing or deciding on your Summer Home for the season. Whether you will pass the summer months at home or in a cottage or bungalow by seaside or mountain, the question of House Furnishing and outfitting is one uppermost in your mind.

In this connection the FACTS in this Announcement are of the utmost importance to you. Remember that in everything that goes to make up the Comfort and Beauty of A HOME, this Store is absolutely supreme in the New England States. Whatever you need or desire in Home Furnishings will be found here at prices that are right.

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Curtains and Draperies range from the medium grades to the finest hand-work lace creations. We specialize on exclusive designs that cannot be found elsewhere.

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China and Glass occupy almost an entire floor with a stock unequalled in New England. For instance, we are probably showing more staple stock patterns in Dinner Sets than any two other stores in Boston.

Kitchen Utensils occupy an entire floor of the New Building. This is the largest and most helpful stock in these lines in New England. Here the Housewife finds EVERYTHING NEEDFUL.

Mattresses and Bedding. In this section we specialize on bedding for the summer cottage and bungalow—always at the lowest prices consistent with high grade materials and best workmanship—made in our own workrooms under most favorable conditions.

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All House Furnishings are delivered FREE anywhere in Massachusetts and all purchases of House Furnishings of 2.50 or more are delivered FREE in any of the other New England States. All merchandise, except House Furnishings, is delivered FREE without restrictions, anywhere in New England.

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The Very Centre of Boston's Shopping District

Emily Tolman the second prize of \$5. A pantomime was given, and Miss Grace Parker sang soprano solos. Miss Alice Homer, Mr. Adams and Mrs. John F. Scully contributed numbers. A Shakespearean satire was given by four of the club members.

The annual club luncheon of the Lexington Outlook Club was held Tuesday in the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church, and was attended by upward of 200 members. The luncheon was served under the direction of the social committee, Mrs. Everett S. Emery, chairman; Mrs. Charles P. Nunn, Mrs. Stillman Randolph Kelley; Mrs. Charles H. Wiswell and Mrs. S. Lewis Barbour. Following the dinner the annual business meeting was held. New officers were elected. Mrs. Arthur B. Tenney was chosen president, and Mrs. John F. Turner was elected vice-president, succeeding Mrs. Charles B. Putnam. As secretary, Miss Barbara MacKinnon was re-elected for another term, while the treasurer, Mrs. Allen C. Smith, was succeeded by Miss Helen B. Fay. Mrs. Frank H. Reed and Mrs. Stillman Randolph Kelley were chosen directors for two years, and Miss Sarah E. Robinson, director for one year.

"Japan Today" was considered last Tuesday when the Arlington Heights Study Club resumed its study in the home of Mrs. James F. Tilden at 152 Park avenue, Arlington Heights. The president, Mrs. Truman L. Kimbly, presided, and following a brief business session, several papers were read. Mrs.

Clark Stover told of "The Political and Military Situations of Today in Japan," and Mrs. R. S. Hall of the "Commercial Situation at the Present Time in Japan."

The fourth in the series of five public lectures held in Emerson hall, East Lexington, under the direction of the Follen Study Club took place Thursday when Mrs. Anita Truman Pickett gave an address on "The Relation of Labor and Art."

At the thirteenth regular entertainment of the Littleton Woman's Club in the vestry of the First Parish Unitarian church in that town last Monday afternoon, a talk on voice development was given.

The regular meeting of Bunker Hill chapter, D. A. R., was held Thursday in Knights of Pythias hall, Broadway, Somerville. At the close of the business session the entertainment and social were in charge of the committee of the day, Mrs. James A. Barker, chairman.

Woburn Woman's Club closed its season Friday afternoon with its annual meeting, at which 200 were present. A lunch was served by the hospitality committee, of which Mrs. C. Walker Marian is chairman. Prizes were awarded by the president, Miss Martha B. Bond, on behalf of the arts and crafts committee, to pupils of the high school. Winners of the prizes of \$2.50 each were: Ralph Greenleaf in freeland drawing, with honorable mention for Miss Florence

Paulson and Miss Mary McGovern; Miss Hilda Madison in leather work, with honorable mention for Miss Edith Place; Miss Dora Gilbert in silver work, with honorable mention for Frank Bishop.

(Continued on page eleven)



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Review of American Events

Mexico has had first place in the interest of Americans for the week that has included the demand upon the government of which General Huerta is the assumed head that formal apology be made for the disrespect shown in the arrest of United States marines, the swift sailings of warships to the Mexican waters in both oceans, the consent of Huerta to salute the American flag on condition that there was a return salute of the Mexican colors, the conclusion at Washington that the return salutation would be a proper and customary courtesy.

At the end of the week, however, comes the information that Sr. Huerta concluded to ask that the two salutes be fired simultaneously. The government at Washington responds by flat refusal to consider any change from the requirement first made by Admiral Mayo, which provided for the customary return salute, and which was repeated by the President as a demand. There will be no further communication with the Mexican general. More warships are ordered to his neighborhood. The interpretation put upon the demand from Sr. Huerta of simultaneous salutes is that he hopes to bring about a uniting of the contending forces in Mexico in the face of the threat of the United States.

The fact has been brought out that the arrest of the marines was not a detached event but one of a series of acts in Mexico that are held to show a studied and constant effort to single out the United States for disrespect. Sentiment is shown in the press of the United States for making the events of the week the basis of a stronger demand for the restoration of order and carrying it into effect by continued show of the power to enforce a demand. No indication is given at Washington that there is a purpose to make more of the crisis that developed than to insist upon better respect for this government in the region under the Huerta control. Any way, it seems to be expected that the navy will remain somewhat more strongly represented off the Mexican coast.

Tampico Incident One of Several Annoyances

The change in the attitude towards the government of Mexico was caused by the arrest in Tampico, the principal port of the oil regions, of marines who were on shore for the purpose of buying gasoline, on April 9. They were released and apology was made for their arrest, which the local officers declared a mistake. The fact that the men who were in the boat that had brought the marines to shore also were arrested, that the boat was carrying the American flag and on the theory that the navy wherever afloat is a part of national territory, made the act an invasion of the soil of the United States. Demand was immediately made by Rear Admiral Mayo, acting without communication with Washington and in exercise of unquestioned authority, that the apology take the form of a salute to the flag by the Mexican government. General Huerta faltered, but the government at Washington immediately came to the support of the rear admiral, emphasized the demand and issued orders for available warships to go to Mexico. By Sunday warships were on their way from all the Atlantic navy yards and the south Pacific torpedo boat flotilla was headed for the south from San Pedro. On Monday, John Lind, for months the President's personal commissioner in Mexico, landed at Washington and immediately went into conference with the President and Secretary Bryan.

On Wednesday, the President, after consultation with members of the committee on foreign affairs of both parties, gave to the "public" a statement in which he pointed out that the Tampico affair was not the only insult from the Huerta government. Immediately after it, an order from an American ship at Veracruz, going ashore for mail, in uniform and carrying a mail sack, had been arrested and put in jail. Before either of these events, an official despatch to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in charge of the embassy at Mexico City, had been intercepted there and presumably read by the censors before the charge succeeded after emphatic demands in recovering it. The President concluded that these repeated acts "necessarily made the impression that the government of the United States was singled out for manifestations of ill-will and contempt." Thursday brought word from Mr. O'Shaughnessy that Huerta had signified his readiness to salute the flag of the United States on condition that the Mexican flag would be saluted in return. The first reception of this offer was unfavorable, but as it was pointed out at Washington that it was in accord with the custom of nations under like circumstances to return a salute fired as an apology, the conclusion of the President that the acceptance of the Huerta offer constituted no abandonment of the ground taken was generally accepted.

United States Upheld by Other Powers

This is the brief record of a week that had its high pitch of excitement just before the acceptance of the salute proposal. Throughout the week the government at Washington had repeated assurances of the support of other governments in the course that was taken and it is represented that the decision of General Huerta to yield was the result of pressure put upon him by the European embassies, those of England and France in particular. The American Congress debated the situation, but with no other action than inquiry of the state department for all the facts. Assurances were given that Congress would support any act the President might feel necessary up to and including the making of war, if necessary.

The action of President Wilson is not

apparently a departure from the policy he has pursued from the outset. The effort to make it appear a turning from watchful waiting to real action misses the point that the President has at no time in the past yielded any of the ground that he had taken against Huerta and that he did not do so by enforcing the demand of the rear admiral, nor did he intend beyond what the insult to the flag demanded. At the moment, it is not possible to say what the hearing may be in the direction of a more emphatic dealing with the disorder of Mexico, but until the promised salute has been fired there opens no way to making it count in the direction of intervention or of any demand beyond a more respectful treatment of Americans.

Tolls Debate Goes on in the Senate

But slightly diverted by the Mexican developments, the Senate at Washington has devoted much of its time to the tolls exemption bill, although the bill is still in committee and being subjected to hearings. The issue was brought up Tuesday by the consideration of a resolution, framed by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, opposed to the repeal, calling upon the state department for all the correspondence connected with the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the treaty with Panama. The resolution was adopted. The uncertainty as to the final action of the Senate is taken as the reason for an elaborate and emphatic statement of the case by Secretary Bryan, made public Sunday. It was an outright argument for the passage of the repeal bill, on the grounds that it was necessary to justify the nation before other governments. The secretary having thus strongly come to the support of the President, the President followed in support of the secretary, in a statement made at the White House on Monday.

There is a drift in the discussion of the tolls repeal measure toward the attitude of the senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, in the speech reviewed in this column last week, which is substantially that the question is not one as to the right of the United States to free the coastwise ships from tolls at the canal, but as to the wisdom of exercising the right when it puts in doubt the faithfulness of the government to its treaty obligations. Secretary Bryan gets on this track when he says that the repeal "cannot be construed as a construction

of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but simply as a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way." In political tactics this would be described as making the way easy for the senators to come to the side of the administration by not requiring them to commit themselves upon the policy of exempting or not exempting the home shipping, or as to the deep meanings of a treaty, but simply showing their readiness to keep the United States in good world repute. Any senator may be supposed to want to help to do that.

Naval Ships as Carriers in Sight

Upon the inquiry of the Senate, led by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Secretary Daniels has returned the information that was wanted and has added his own word of approval of the project to use the navy to carry passengers and freight between North and South America. The secretary gives a list of vessels that could be immediately turned to this account, and estimates submitted by him show that the cost of equipping them for this highly peaceful employment would be trifling. The senator who began the project has now presented a bill to put it into force.

While there are limitations as to the service ships built for war may render in the commercial direction, there is such apparent sense in making use of them that there appears to be no criticism of the plan. What naval officials may think of it has not yet developed. The secretary finds that no more than 50 passengers could be accommodated on any one of the ships, and freight would have to be small in bulk, not over 50 tons in weight, indicating that the service would be more express than freight carrying. It is not to be assumed that Congress will act as swiftly in the matter as the first steps indicate, but its eventual adoption appears to be a favorable prospect.

More Money, Not Abolition for Indian Board

The upshot of the discussion, which approached a dispute, before the congressional committee on Indian affairs, is a vote to report a much larger appropriation for the board of Indian commissioners. The board had come under sharp criticism of its efficiency and there had been arguments that its services, to the extent that they amounted to anything, were needlessly supplemental if not an

interference with those of the Indian bureau. One of the senators who gave his vote for the larger appropriation did so on the ground that it would be wise to give a much larger amount for one year and see what the board could do. The appropriation was raised from \$4000 to \$25,000.

There is a large infusion of politics in the discussion of Indian administration. The board is made up of persons who long have been identified with interest in the welfare of the Indians. Without going into the inquiry as to their work, it is reasonable to assume that they are awake to the opportunity to aid in the right administration, although their duties are entirely advisory to the Indian bureau. The occupation of certain lands by the Indians is the apparent source of some of the opposition to the board by the other people, like those of Oklahoma who want the lands opened to settlement. The existence of a board of disinterested citizens to guard the interests of the Indians is not apparently a mistake as a means to guard against encroachment.

Large Areas

Opened to Homesteads

Under the homestead act the secretary of the interior recently has designated 600,000 acres of land in Oregon, central and eastern, for entry soon. This addition to the released lands follows close upon the designation of 2,470,000 acres in Montana, largely in the northern part of Fergus county, and considerable areas in New Mexico, Wyoming and North Dakota. In California, 220,000 acres which had been held in reserve for investigation as to its possible value for coal has been released upon the discovery that no coal was to be found there. Taken together the recent additions to land available for entry amount to not far from 3,000,000 acres.

The extent of the additions to the territory that may be settled under the homestead act does not seem extraordinary. It indicates the undeveloped possibilities of the West, which, regardless of the continued increase of occupation, has areas that are still in reserve sufficient for the building of several states of the area of some of those of the East. The amount of land opening just now in Montana alone would be enough for nearly two states like Delaware. The government's long standing policy is to keep just ahead of the apparent demand and the present extensions are the result of the request of people for locations in

AMERICAN COINS NUMBER THOUSANDS

Structure Used Exclusively as Money Museum Contains Specimens of United States and Colonial Mint Products

FEW KINDS MISSING

NEW YORK—In the building of the American Numismatic Society on Broadway at 156th street, which is said to be the only building in the world used exclusively as a numismatic museum, is an exhibition of more than 5100 United States and colonial coins. This exhibition is intended to illustrate American coinage from the earliest times up to the present day. The term colonial, as applied to coinage, embraces more than the actual colonial period, as all the coins and tokens issued by several of the states and by individuals having greater or less authority, up to the establishment of the United States mint in 1792, are included.

The earliest coins were issued in the Sommer islands—now Bermuda—about 1616, and while the colony never became a part of the United States these coins are usually included in the colonial series. The first coins put out by the United States mint were the copper cents and half cents of 1793, followed in 1794 by the silver dollars, half dollars and half dimes, in 1795 by the gold eagles, or \$10 pieces, and half eagles, and in 1796 by the gold quarter eagles, silver quarter-dollars and dimes. Other denominations were issued in later years, and with the exception of the double eagle and nickel five cent piece, were discontinued sooner or later. All the denominations of the first four years are still issued, with the exception of the dollar, half dime and half cent.

It might be said that the United States was the pioneer in the use of nickel for coins. This metal was first used, largely alloyed with copper, in the small cent of 1856, and with less alloy in the three cent piece of 1865, and the five cent piece in 1866.

Coins are, or have been, issued in seven different mints. The principal one, in Philadelphia, was established in 1792, and has issued coins each year up to the present time, the denomination issued with the greatest regularity being the cent, which has been coined from 1793 to the present time, with the exception of 1815. Coins of the Philadelphia mint bear no mint mark.

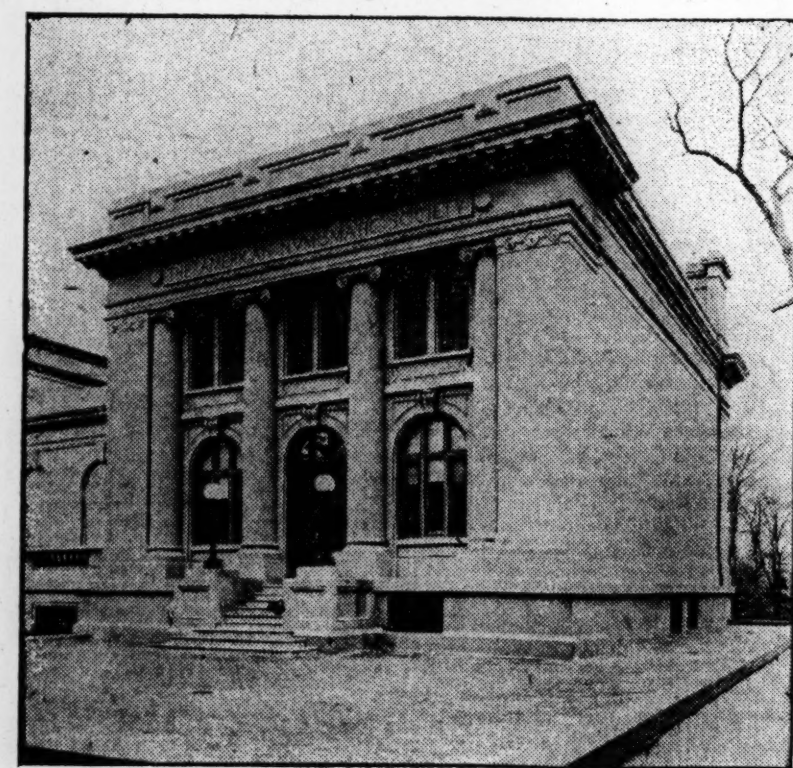
The branch mints are: New Orleans, established 1833, discontinued 1861, reopened 1879, discontinued 1909, since which time it has been used as an assay office only. Mint mark O. Charlotte, N. C., established 1838, discontinued 1861. Mint mark C. Dahlonega, Ga., established 1838, discontinued 1862. Mint mark D. San Francisco, established 1854, still in operation. Mint mark S. Carson City, Nev., established 1870, discontinued

1893. Mint mark C. C. Denver, Col., established 1906, still in operation. Mint mark D.

It has been customary since the establishment of the mint to strike, from time to time, at the Philadelphia mint, pattern and experimental coins, when the question of new designs has been under consideration also to strike trial pieces in other metals, from accepted dies, and the

be placed a postage stamp, the face covered by a piece of mica and on the back the advertisement of the merchant. These passed current at the value of the stamp contained, and are known as encased postage stamps.

In 1861 the Confederacy made two attempts at a coinage, the branch mint at New Orleans being in the hands of the Confederates. A die for the obverse of



Building of American Numismatic Society, which stands unique

nearly complete collection of these pieces forms an important part of the exhibition.

Also it has been the custom for many years to strike proof coins of the various denominations at the Philadelphia mint. These are similar to the ordinary coins except that, being struck by hand and the dies and metal being specially prepared, they have a finer finish. They are sold at the mint during the year of issue only, at a slight advance over their face value.

Coinage of gold has been carried on by individuals at various times in Georgia, North Carolina, Utah, California, Oregon and Colorado, in some cases with state authority, and in others with no authority at all. These pieces served a good purpose in the time of scarcity of the United States coins in the places where they circulated. They are known as private, or territorial gold coins, and form a most interesting part of the American series.

During the early days of the civil war, when there was a great scarcity of silver currency, and before the issue of the small notes, known first as postal, and later as fractional currency, about all the small change obtainable consisted of postage stamps, which, being adhesive, were most troublesome when used in that way. Many merchants had little metal cases made, which were about the size of the copper cent. In each case would

a silver half dollar was prepared in 1861; the obverse die of the United States half dollar of that year was used for the reverse. Four coins only are said to have been struck, of which three have disappeared, the one shown being the only one known at the present time.

The same year an order was placed by the Confederate government with George H. Lovett, a New York die cutter, for the dies of a coin of the value of one cent. The matter becoming known and talked about, Mr. Lovett never made delivery of the dies. He later struck from them a limited number of pieces in gold, silver and white metal. The dies and an example of the so-called Confederate cent in each metal are a part of the exhibition.

There is a very large series of metallic tokens, mostly of base metal, issued in the course of many years by individuals, firms and corporations, known as hard-times tokens, merchants' cards or store cards and civil war tokens. These are not included in the exhibition as they have no government authority, and did not, as in the case of the private gold coins, circulate at a denomination represented by their intrinsic value.

The exhibition is composed of selections from the society's collection and from many others, and it forms a comprehensive display of the United States and colonial coinage, of which but a few known varieties are lacking.

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the regions named. Concern over the approach of the time when the United States will be pressed for room in which to grow the needed food is allayed when it is realized that there is enough unused land to supply millions of people, without taking into account the projects for making the land now used yield much more according to area.

Maple Trees Yield Increasing Wealth

According to government reports published this week the production of maple sugar and syrup in the few states that make it a commercial item is increasing constantly, while in Canada the production grows less. The abolition of the duty, which has been four cents a pound, may be expected to have the effect of staying the Canadian decline through the increase of shipments into the United States. The production in the States last year is estimated at 20,160,000 pounds, some 3,000,000 more than the year before. New York yields the largest value, \$1,241,000, Ohio following with \$1,099,000 and Vermont with \$1,087,000. Proportionately to area, Vermont is the leading maple sugar state.

A century ago, according to the geographies of the day, maple sugar was expected to supply all the sugar needs of the country. It was then the only source of the product, and it was estimated that its development would keep pace with the population. Within a generation it was common practice in the sugar section of New England to exchange the maple product at the stores for refined sugar, pound for pound. It has now passed entirely from competition with cane sugar and the corn products as a sweetening for common use and become somewhat of a luxury, valued for its flavor. Methods of production have improved greatly, and the price has advanced. Meanwhile the maple syrup has been the standard for table use, and imitation has been carried far towards it, although laws now wisely protect the consumer from substitution as well as against the use of other sugars in mixture.

Argentina Made

Ambassadorial

By vote of the United States Senate April 14 the legation to Argentina was lifted to an ambassadorship. The House of Representatives having passed the bill, the change in the diplomatic service is practically assured. It is a mark of distinction to the South American republic, inasmuch as the only ambassador from the United States to a country of the hemisphere at present is the one to Brazil. Mexico has an ambassador when relations permit. To the occupant of the post it means a higher dignity and a considerably higher salary, the uniform pay of ambassadors, to whatever court, being \$17,500. Ministerial pay varies, the envoy to Argentina receiving \$12,000, while many of like rank receive but \$10,000. The present minister is John W. Garrett of Maryland.

Argentina is put into the company of the largest nations in the esteem of the United States by this change. It will be the twelfth to be accorded an ambassador, Mexico being included in the number. The ambassadorial countries are Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Spain, Turkey. There are 30 ministers plenipotentiary in the service.

NEVADA WHEAT CROP REPORTED

RENO, Nev.—In the April crop report issued by the department of agriculture for Utah, Nevada and the United States, the condition of wheat in Nevada is placed at 95 per cent for 1914 and of rye at 100 per cent. The 10-year average for wheat is 98 per cent. Utah claims 99 per cent for wheat and 96 cents for rye.

ROADS UNITE FOR BRIDGE

ST. LOUIS—Four railroads and the city will unite in building the new Jefferson avenue viaduct, work on which will begin May 1, the Star announces. The new bridge will be larger than the old one and will be done in a year.

ARLINGTON WOMAN'S CLUB IS GIVING ART WORKS TO SCHOOLS

Contributions Made to Buy Pictures and Statuary for Primary and Grammar Buildings, and Gardening Encouraged

PRIZES GO TO PUPILS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Schoolhouse decoration is one of the objects for which the Arlington Woman's Club has made an annual contribution since 1895. Only the primary and grammar grades are included in the project, because the pupils of the high school support the work there. The plan is to supply each room in the five school buildings of the town with two large, well-framed carbon photographs and a plaster cast of some interesting or great work of art. Each principal's room is made an art center—Greek, Florentine, Venetian or French. In the audience halls are placed works pertaining to American history, and in the corridors are pictures of notable buildings. Ninety-four pictures and 68 casts have been purchased at a cost of \$1065.42.

During the last four years the club has worked in various ways to obtain money or to arouse civic interest. The club offered two prizes to the school children for the best essay on the subject "What Is an Ideal Town?" It elected a club tree warden to attend hearings when trees are in danger of being destroyed. It has had open letters written regarding bill boards, and succeeded in having a market inspector appointed by the town officials.

For the last three years there has been much interest here in vacation school and playground work. In the summer of 1911 club members contributed \$208. The following year an entertainment was given under the direction of Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman of the folk dance committee of the National Playground Association, and this netted the sum of \$125. Last summer a "red letter day" brought in more than \$500.

One member of the civics committee has been doing original work with a home garden club. To show the children something of ways to make things grow the club had a small experiment garden in the school yard to help along the home gardens. In September the home gardens were inspected and some very good ones were found. Prizes of \$1 and \$2 were awarded.

In January, 1913, a club paper devoted to club and federation news was started and the proceeds from this will be devoted to civic work. The pageant



(Photo by Stokes)
MRS. G. H. DAVIS
President

given by the town last summer was started by the Woman's Club and a guarantee fund of \$1000 was secured by the organization. Several hundred of the townspeople took part in this fête, which commemorated the gift to Arlington of the Robbins Memorial town hall.

MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN AT A LUNCHEON

NEW YORK—The National Society of New England Women, in conference here, was given a luncheon Friday when every article served was reminiscent of home and the delegates from out of town and the New York hostesses enjoyed the novel menu.

The New England quilt was displayed all the afternoon in one of the club rooms, at least portions of it were, for only 12 of 17 squares were received. The five missing ones are still unaccounted for. Each square was to be made by a member, and after the 17 had been put together by professionals, the quilt was to be a prize for the one guessing the number of pieces in the entire article.

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Mme. Homer in Orchestra Program

Visiting Artist Presenting Contralto Arias of Bach, Gluck and Verdi Wins Enthusiastic Acclaim at Symphony Rehearsal

GOETZ PIECE PLAYED

Singing arias that demanded great resource of tone and large technical equipment, Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, appeared as soloist at the twenty-second public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and won a reward of applause that but few American artists attain. The leading orchestral number on the program was a symphony by one of the minor German music makers, a work of surpassing beauty in melodic line and of remarkable grace in structure. It was a day when artistic comeliness prevailed; it was also a day when the American ideal in music had its opportunity. For down from the orchestra library shelf with the beautiful symphony Dr. Muek brought a tone poem of Loeffler that for charm of instrumental color and persuasiveness of message is not to be easily matched. To complete things, the music director added one of the small works of Beethoven to his program, which in detail read as follows: Hermann Goetz, symphony in F major, op. 9; Bach, aria (in English) from "St. Matthew"; Gluck, aria (in Italian) from "Alceste"; C. M. Loeffler, dramatic poem, "Tintagiles"; Verdi, aria from fourth act of "Don Carlos"; Beethoven, overture to "Leonora," No. 1, op. 138.

Success comes to a conductor in a composition like the Goetz symphony if he fully relishes its value as one of the secondary products of the orchestral imagination. A man who tried to interpret this work as one of the sublime achievements of German musical art would make a sad thing of it indeed. The Goetz symphony is a masterpiece of craftsmanship only, but when it is presented by a conductor who appreciates it as such, its effect is just as satisfying as if it were the culminating word of German aspiration.

Mme. Homer, singer whose voice has never wholly lost its native American quality from its training in the studios of Europe, sang the old-school arias of Bach and Gluck with dignity of style and impeccable command of phrasing. She sang them in a way to impress her listeners with the power of the music to stand in the company of modern vocal writing. She read them in the feeling of her own time rather than in the time of the early oratorio composer or in that of the early opera composer. She did not infuse them with historic mood. She did not make them documents of early and late eighteenth-century musical Europe. But an artist in her position as opera and concert contralto probably has very little to say about such things. They are no doubt largely determined by the studio drillmasters. And it is a question whether the documentary method of interpretation is the better one anyway. For it often becomes mere musical dressing up that has nothing but illustrative value.

Brilliantly the orchestra presented Mr. Loeffler's music of "Tintagiles." The work is a masterpiece of descriptive writing, masterful because it gives the mood and emotion of the scenes on which it is based rather than actual pictures. The poem is constructed on the best theory of representative music and it shows an American composer keeping the art of his country on the highest plane.

The subscription department of the Boston opera company, which keeps its books open at the box office of the opera house from 10 to 3 o'clock daily, reports that the application for seats for the season of 1915 continues steady and that it is heavier than in any previous year. The men in charge say that the lowered seats especially are being rapidly taken.

Mme. Nina Dimitrieff will be the soprano soloist of the People's Choral Union at its concert in Symphony hall on the evening of April 26. Mme.



MME. NINA DIMITRIEFF
Soprano who sings in "Elijah" concert of People's Choral Union

Dimitrieff has sung with the Worcester festival chorus, with the Mendelssohn Club of Chicago and with the Apollo Club of Boston. She has also appeared

as soloist with the Cincinnati symphony orchestra. The Choral Union will present Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and will have the assistance of Bernard Ferguson in the title part. Other soloists are: Mrs. Mabel N. Foote, contralto; Harold Norris, juvenile soprano, and Joseph Goudreaux, tenor. There will be an orchestra of Boston symphony men. Frederick W. Wadell will conduct.

Felix Fox, pianist, and George Mitchell, tenor, give a concert in Steinert hall on the evening of April 23. Mr. Fox's numbers will include the following works:



(Photo by Garo, Boston)

FELIX FOX

Pianist who takes part in Steinert hall program

Graun, presto; Busoni, arrangement of a Bach chorale prelude; Weber, first movement of sonata, op. 39; Chavillat, variations; Schmitt, "Aux roches de Naye" and "Silence"; Liszt, "Jeux d'eau." Mr. Mitchell's selections will include an aria from Braga's "Reginella," Lebone's "Visions," Bartolomey's "Triste ritorno," Pessard's "L'Ardou du matin," and songs in English by Chadwick, Spross and Whelpley.

Franz von Reznicek's symphonic piece, "Peter Schlemihl," is to be produced at the concerts of April 24 and 25 by the Boston Symphony orchestra. The work is said not to be a reproduction in tone of the story of Chamisso after which it is named but to be an autobiographical study. With it on the program will be Mozart's symphony in D major, No. 38, and Haydn's symphony in B flat major, No. 12. At the final Chamberlain concert of the orchestra on the evening of April 23, Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, will be the soloist. She will sing arias from "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Carmen." The instrumental numbers will be Beethoven's fifth symphony, Dukas's "Sorcerer's Apprentice" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Spanish Caprice."

Mrs. Richard Hamlen Jones gives the second of her series of three talks on "Modern Modes in Music and Lyric Drama" at the Hotel Tulleries on the morning of April 28 at 11 o'clock, when she will discuss Wolf-Ferrari's "L'Amore Medico" and Herbert's "Madeleine." The last talk of the course will be given May 12, with Charpentier's "Julien" as the topic. One of the points which Mrs. Jones brought out in her first talk this week was that the best place to study ancient music is in the work of the modern French composer, Debussy. She showed how the score of "Pelleas and Melisande" tells more about medieval methods of composition than any theoretical treatise on the subject.

Paul Allen's symphony in D minor, which was awarded the first prize in the Palestrina competition of 1910, will be presented at a concert in Jordan hall by the New England Conservatory orchestra, assisted by Timothee Adamowski of the faculty, on Wednesday evening, April 22. George W. Chadwick will conduct. Mr. Adamowski will be heard in Wieniawski's concerto in D minor for the violin. The

WISCONSIN MUSIC TEACHERS WILL GATHER IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE—Wisconsin music teachers, forming the Wisconsin Music Teachers Association, will meet in Milwaukee from April 20 to April 22. The opening session will be held in Marquette University hall. A concert by Miss Rose Phillips, pianist, and Mrs. Edward La Budde, soprano, will follow, the Journal reports.

Monday night the Chicago symphony orchestra and the Milwaukee Musical Society will give a concert in the Pabst.

At Tuesday morning's meeting a paper on "The Proper Relation of Musical and Technical Training" will be presented by Miss Adeline T. Ricker. A concert by Miss Katherine Clark, contralto; Frederick Carberry, tenor; Frank Olin Thompson, piano, of the faculty of the Wisconsin conservatory of music, and the Dvorak trio, composed of Miss Pearl Brice, violin; Miss Grace Hill, cello, and Miss Winogene Hewitt, piano, will follow. Tuesday afternoon Prof. Peter W. Dykema, University of Wisconsin school of music, will read a paper on "Democracy and Music." Mrs. Elsa Kellner, soprano, and J. Erich Schmael, pianist, will give a concert. Tuesday night, in Plankinton hall a concert will be given by the following members of the faculty

orchestra will give Dvorak's symphony in E minor, op. 95, and Tchaikowsky's "Marche Slave," op. 31.

The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society are to give a concert in Sanders theater, Cambridge, on



(Photo by Brunel, New York)

GEORGE MITCHELL

Tenor who will appear in recital with Mr. Fox

the evening of May 14. The concert will continue the idea of the joint performance of the singing organizations of the two colleges given last year, only the number of men and women taking part will be larger.

ATLANTA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION OUT FOR NEW MEMBERS

ATLANTA, Ga.—The campaign of the Atlanta Musical Association, of which Mrs. John M. Slaton is president, to increase the number of its members, is meeting with success, the Constitution reports.

A number of new members have joined the association and paid the membership fee of \$10 per year, which entitles them to admission to six or more musical events put on by the association each season. Committees will make an active canvass among public-spirited men and women of the city to enlist their interest and secure their membership in the association.

The Atlanta Musical Association supports the Philharmonic orchestra, which has developed into one of the largest and best in the South, and each season brings to Atlanta several artists of national reputation. The association is not a money-maker for anybody, but was formed and is operated simply as a means of financing musical events which could be given otherwise only by private promoters for profit.

SAENGERFEST AT LOUISVILLE TO BRING 3000

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Announcement has been made to the general committee of the Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, that 2239 singers had qualified for the saengerfest to be held in Louisville, June 24-27, and that others who would qualify, would bring the total up to 3000.

Upon their arrival in the city on the morning of June 24, the singers will be met by a reception committee, of which Carl A. Wellendorf is chairman, and will be escorted to Liederkranz hall, where a public reception will be held, the Herald reports.

A public gathering in front of the court house, when the banner of the saengerbund will be presented to Fred W. Keisker, president of the local association, by the Milwaukee Maennerchor, will formally open the program.

Section Meetings Wednesday

Wednesday forenoon will be devoted to section meetings. Jacob Moersch, Milwaukee, will speak on "Modern Technical Perspectives," before the piano section.

The vocal section will hear a paper on "English in Singing" by Bernhard Bronson, Milwaukee. "The Relation Between Modern Compositions and the Violinists' Technique" is the subject of a paper, by Miss Wilma Severhill, Jacksonville, before the violin section.

Helen Poole, supervisor of music in the Milwaukee public schools, with her classes, will exemplify work accomplished in the schools before the public school section. Hans Bruening, piano; William L. Jaffe, violin; Miss Marie Schrup, viola, and Hugo Bach, cello, members of the faculty of the Wisconsin College of Music, will give a concert.

At the closing meeting Wednesday afternoon a recital will be given by Miss Pearl Van Vliet, piano; Mrs. James Oastler, contralto, and Albert Fink, violin.

WORKING PEOPLE SUPPORTING SAN FRANCISCO MUSIC SCHEME

SAN FRANCISCO—The New Era League is raising \$15,000 for the year's work of the San Francisco Philharmonic orchestra and chorus. In describing this effort, Redfern Mason writes in the Examiner:

"The money is for the most part coming from the working class. If rich people want to subscribe they can put their names down for a \$10 subscription and receive four tickets for each of the 10 projected concerts, like anybody else; but no pressure is brought to bear.

"The wish of those at the back of the movement is that men and women, youths and maidens who work for a living shall have enough interest in music to pay a quarter to hear a symphony concert. They like music; esthetic longings are not a monopoly of the well-to-do. Now they have a chance to get what they want by the expenditure of just enough money to pay the piper.

"The idea is a \$10 subscription, payable at \$1 a month, entitling the subscriber to four tickets for each concert. And, where the would-be subscriber cannot afford a monthly dollar he or she is invited to cooperate with three other people. This will give a ticket apiece for each of the 10 concerts at an expenditure of 25 cents a month.

"But the New Era League has gone

further. Henceforward any one who cares to subscribe \$2.50 can do so and receive one ticket for each of the 10 concerts.

"The beauty of the whole business is that working folk are themselves paying for the music which they want. The movement is a cooperative one; there is no shadow of patronage about it. If moneyed people want to hear Herman Pories and his men they can do so on the same terms as any one else. And they will want to hear them, for the Philharmonic has the blessing of the Musicians' Union and includes many of the best men of the San Francisco orchestra. And, to their credit be it said, these men are giving their services for a minimum fee.

"The members of the New Era League have put their hearts into the movement. Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, the president, and Miss Minnie Webster are working with all their might, and San Francisco may be said to have definitely embarked on a musical venture which is literally 'of the people, for the people and by the people.' It is the tapping of a new musical stratum and no tax is imposed on the long-suffering people of wealth. If folk 'like you and me' want music, why should we not pay for it with our own pennies? The idea is self-respecting, dignified and financially sound."

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page nine)

The judges were Mrs. Clara N. Kelley, Miss Louise Wyman, Louis R. Linscott. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Henrietta B. Zepp; vice-presidents, Miss Lillian G. Williams and Mrs. Jennie T. Fox; recording secretary, Mrs. Susie A. Newcomb; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Olive G. Giles; treasurer, Mrs. Winifred A. True; auditor, Mrs. Alice Bond Winn; press correspondent, Miss Mabel C. Davis; directors, Mrs. Alice S. Emery and Mrs. Caroline S. Wade. Mrs. Lillian G. Williams was named as chairman of the directors. A concert with readings followed, by the Impromptu Club.

The annual luncheon of the Browning Club of Somerville was held at the Hotel Lenox on Wednesday. Mrs. Eva Sherriff Eaton presided, and quotations from Browning, interspersed with music and songs, comprised the program. Mrs. Hazel Porch Gibson, contralto, sang several selections, accompanying herself on the piano. Mrs. Marie Estelle Walker read selections from Burns and sang songs, including "Loch Lomond." Mrs. Emma Priehard Hadley, a member of the club, gave two humorous readings, after which she presented a cut glass vase to the president, given by members of the club. "The Feast of the Brownies," a fairy story written by Mrs. Eaton, in which the names of members were included, was given.

In the Unitarian hall, Somerville, this afternoon, at the meeting of the Somerville Women's Club, Dr. Frederick Poole, lecturer and traveler, will give an illustrated talk on Panama. On the evening of April 21 Mary Antia will lecture at an open meeting of the club in high school hall.

Last Saturday the Hopton Club of Somerville held a meeting which was in charge of the department of civics, Mrs. Mary S. Lowell, chairman. She presented Sherman S. Whipple as the speaker of the afternoon. He talked on "The Present Condition of Social and Industrial Unrest." Herbert W. Smith, tenor, gave a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Hinda Schwartz Cohen. Louis Schmidt, concert master of the New York Philharmonic Society, accompanied by Mrs. F. B. Field, gave several selections on the violin.

The annual luncheon of the Fortian Club of Somerville was held at the Hotel Somerset last Saturday. The tables were decorated with spring flowers. Miss Lena C. Toppan, president. The entertainment was given by H. B. Newcomb, baritone, and Miss Winifred Hamilton Bent, reader. The luncheon was in charge of the hospitality committee, Mrs. Grace S. Bruce, chairman. The decorations and entertainment were in charge of Miss Eva C. Dutton, Miss Bertha Hawlet and Mrs. Beulah C. McLean.

On Tuesday evening the Somerville Teachers Club members and friends, had a Kipling reading by F. Spencer Baldwin, professor of economics in Boston University.

"Shakespeare afternoon" was observed by the Maynard Woman's Club in Masonic hall, Maynard, last Tuesday. An Erwin L. Potter, who was scheduled to read "The Merchant of Venice" was unable to be present. Miss Lucy Adams appeared in his place, and gave a reading of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." During the afternoon Miss Pauline Bent contributed piano solos.

Woman's Club of Rockland held its annual meeting in Grand Army hall Friday and elected these officers: President, Mrs. J. A. Radcliffe; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. A. Burgess and Mrs. L. E. Blanchard; recording secretary, Miss Fannie Studley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred L. Shores; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Hayden; directors, Mrs. George W. Varney, (three years); Mrs. E. P. Dedham, (two years); Mrs.

On Sunday the usual "at home" of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association will be held at parade headquarters. Mrs. Walter G. Morey will preside, and the speakers will be: George H. Parker of the department of zoology of Harvard University and Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey of Cambridge. Miss Caroline Ingalls will sing, and Mrs. Thomas Wentworth Higginson act as hostess. This evening at ward 10, 116 Huntington avenue, Mrs. Robert A. Woods and Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes will speak on suffrage. The central committee of the Woman Suffrage party held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday at headquarters. On Friday in the afternoon a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. George R. Fearing. The speakers were Bertrand Russell, William Roscoe Thayer and Representative George D. Chamberlain of Springfield. On Monday at ward 12, 704 Tremont street, Mrs. Gove will speak on "Keeping Up with the Times." On the same evening ward 25 is arranging a musical to be given at 1376 Commonwealth avenue. This will follow the annual meeting for election of ward and precinct leaders. At parade headquarters on Tuesday evening the speakers will be George W. Nasmyth, and on Wednesday evening, Dr. Samuel M. Crothers.

Auburndale Review Club will have its annual meeting next Tuesday at the residence of the president, Mrs. William A. Knowlton, Hancock street.

The Woman's Club of Abington has just elected: President, Mrs. Emma Eastman; vice-presidents, Mrs. William C. Brett and Mrs. Flora M. Wyman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Catherine Kay; recording secretary, Mrs. Annie Wyman; treasurer, Mrs. Frank E. Baker; directors, Mrs. Arthur D. Nash and Mrs. Carrie E. Clark (three years); custodian, Mrs. Nellie J. King.

Members of the literary class of the Philergians of Braintree were entertained by Mrs. A. E. Avery at her home on Commercial street Monday evening. Mrs. H. J. Gurney of Quincy delivered an address on "The Vagabondia."

Randolph Art Club held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Archibald McCordon, South Main street, Monday afternoon. Mrs. A. L. Chase read papers on "Italianized Flemings" and "The Life of Bernard Van Oley." Mrs. Henry W. Pinkerton on "Jan Schoreel," and Mrs. McCordon on "The Belgian Royal Family."

Four women's clubs, the Quincy, Wollaston, Riverside and Squantum, have announced that they are to form a federation. This was decided upon by delegates of the four clubs, which met at the clubhouse of the Quincy Club Thursday afternoon. Committees were appointed to draw up a code of by-laws and bring in a list of officers. Mrs. Wilson Marsh presided.

"Donation day" was observed yesterday afternoon by the Arlington Heights

ANTHOLOGY OF GERMAN PIANO MUSIC

(TWO VOLUMES)

Edited by MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI

Volume I: CLASSIC COMPOSERS

Bound in paper, cloth back, \$1.50, postpaid
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In this volume of The Musicians Library the editor has indicated the field from Froberger, who brought the best traditions of Italy into Germany, down to Beethoven, in whom the classic culminated and the romantic school was born. This great period of German art produced masterpieces in the contrapuntal style of Bach and Handel, and in the homophonic forms of Haydn and Mozart, and the editor has chosen wisely from this rich storehouse, bringing together pieces of conspicuous excellence to form a collection of general significance. As past master of the pianist's art, Mr. Moszkowski's helpful editing, annotation and fingering leave nothing to be desired.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Friday Social Club. Following a brief business meeting a social was held, with refreshments served by the hostess, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Berry, the corresponding secretary, as assisting hostess.

At the fifteenth regular meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club in that town Wednesday Miss Edith Chapin gave a reading of Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird." The club will observe children's day at its meeting on May 6 with an entertainment by George Raymond.

Members of the Lexington Equal Suffrage Association held a meeting Thursday in the home of Mrs. Charles P. Briggs on Eliot road, Lexington, and in the absence of the president, Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle, the Rev. John Mills Wilson, first vice-president, presided and introduced the speakers. They were Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey of Cambridge and Mrs. George Nasmyth of Cambridge. Refreshments were served by Mrs. William F. Spicer and Mrs. Eben R. Ferguson, assisted by the daughters of the members.

Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs was reelected president of the Waltham Mothers Club at the annual meeting held Wednesday. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Mrs. Nora Stanley Smiley; recording secretary, Mrs. Elta Torsell; treasurer, Mrs. Harry M. Getchell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. H. Nichols; auditor, Mrs. Lawrence Aiken, and librarian, Mrs. H. G. Eaton. The following were elected chairmen of the various committees: Mrs. M. L. Farnsworth, program; Mrs. G. W. Kimball, flower; Mrs. C. H. David, kindergarten; Mrs. Mary Trask, social; Mrs. J. A. Marr, hospital; Mrs. Mary Rooney, finance; Mrs. L. O. Dennison, sewing; Mrs. George Z. Zimmer, decorating, and Mrs. Frank Whitney, rental.

At yesterday's meeting of the Waltham Woman's Club the members listened to an address on "Civic Improvements," delivered by Prof. F. A. Waugh of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Among the guests were members of the Waltham Home Garden Association.

C. L. S. C. of Newton Highlands met Monday at the home of Miss Cora Cobb, Boylston street. Mrs. Sanford E. Thompson was in charge and spoke on "The Modern Poet."

On Tuesday of this week a number of women of Auburndale met in the rooms of the Congregational church in order to organize another woman's club in that district. Mrs. Peloubet was chosen temporary chairman. Following the formal organization, the following were elected officers: President, Mrs. Charles A. Brown; recording secretary, Mrs. Arthur Lane; treasurer, Miss Margaret Haskell. With the officers on the executive committee will be Miss Peloubet and Mrs. St. Amant. Another meeting of the club will be held in the chapel of the Congregational church April 28.

Members of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands entertained friends at "guest day" this week. A reception was held. In the receiving line were the president, Mrs. Henry E. Williams; the secretary, Mrs. W. C. B. Robbins, and the vice-president, Mrs. L. H. Marshall. A musical program followed.

At the last meeting for the year of the New England Woman's Press Association on Wednesday afternoon in the Hotel Somerset, the president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, introduced Miss Marie A. Molinoux as chairman of the day. The opening number was a group of songs by Charles F. Weathers, accompanied by Frank E. Doyle. By special request Mr. Weathers sang "The Year's at the Spring," "Protheroe," and "Cavalier Song," Rogers, from Browning. As his third number he sang Lehman's "Myself When Young" pleasingly. Miss Molinoux introduced Thomas Augustus Watson, builder of battleships in the Fore River shipyards, who began his career 38 years ago as collaborator with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell in the evolution of the telephone. In the upper story of the electrical shop of Charles Williams, Jr., at 109 Court street, now the Palace theater, the telephone had its beginning, June 2, 1875. In a building then at 5 Essex street, the first message was transmitted, and the first "long distance" message was from Boston to Cambridge in 1876. Mr. Watson held the attention of his audience as he related incident after incident of the development of the instrument now so familiar and indispensable. Mrs. Alice Turner Nye was in charge of the reception and refreshments.

GAMUT CLUB OF LOS ANGELES IS TEN YEARS OLD

LOS ANGELES—The tenth anniversary of the Gamut Club was celebrated by the club members with their families, at a special musical entertainment and reception given in the clubhouse on South Hope street, the Tribune reports. More than 500 persons were present at the reception, which was the largest anniversary celebration ever given by the club.

F. W. Blanchard, president of the club, told of the progress the organization has made during the last ten years and said that, because of the activity of the club in entertaining artists, Los Angeles has gained a warm regard in the heart of nearly every great musician or artist in the world, regardless of his country.

Mrs. Henry Bussing sang several solos, Homer Grunn gave two piano selections, W. E. Chapin read the "Vagabond," Oskar Serrin played a violin solo and Miss Lorna Gregg acted as his accompanist. Several pianologues were given by Miss Frieda Peycke. Miss Mildred Burns presented a Russian toe dance as the final number on the program.

INSTRUMENTS OF MUSIC WILL BE SEEN IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Thousands of musical instruments of all kinds will be on exhibition at the Coliseum when the Musical Congress opens its annual meeting Oct. 3, according to announcement in the Post.

During the sessions, which will continue two weeks, singers and musicians of international reputation will be included in the daily program. Demonstrations of all classes of musical instruments will be made, and everything in the world of music will be exhibited. A bulletin sent out by the Congress said:

"Chicago is admittedly fast becoming one of the great centers for musicians and for lovers of music. Not only is this true of Chicago, but true of many of the smaller cities within a comparatively short distance of it.

According to figures compiled by music company officials, \$31,640,000 is spent here annually for musical instruments. Of this sum \$12,000,000 is said to be spent for pianos. L. L. Fest is president of the Musical Congress and Bruce V. Crandall is secretary.

MINNESOTA PICKS PROF. TRIEBEL TO CHISEL A STATUE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Official announcement has been made that Prof. F. E. Triebel, formerly of Stillwater but now of College Point, Long Island, has been selected as sculptor of the statue of Henry M. Rice, first senator from Minnesota, who is to be erected for the National Statuary hall at Washington, D. C. The announcement of the selection was made by the commission authorized by the last Legislature to arrange for the memorial after a competition into which five artists entered. The preliminary report of this commission was submitted to Governor Eberhart by Frederick G. Ingersoll of St. Paul, its secretary, according to the Dispatch. The other members are: Senator Knute Nelson, chairman, and Maurice Auerbach, Washington, formerly of St. Paul.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL Sunday Apr. 26 AT 7:30 5 Eminent Soloists BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 45 Players	Peoples Choral Union Frederick W. Wadell Conductor ELIJAH 400 VOICES Tickets, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 Symphony Hall & Ditson's
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FELIX FOX, Pianist STEINERT HALL THURSDAY EVENING April 22 George Mitchell, Tenor	Reserved Seats 1.50, 1.00, 75c. Tickets are for sale at the hall
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WHAT FLOWERS TO GROW IN DECORATIVE WINDOW BOXES

When correctly handled few things will add so much to the beauty of dwelling rooms as window boxes filled with flowering or ornamental plants. The cheerfulness and airiness of the rooms can be greatly enhanced by window boxes adequately but not overfilled with suitable plants.

Some plants do best in full sunlight; others demand that they be partly shaded. Tropical and subtropical plants do best in the former case, and those plants which require cooler temperatures and more shade are best suited for the northern and the eastern exposures.

For windows facing the street, where the principal aim is to produce a pleasing effect, among the best subjects are coleus, heliotrope, croton and geranium. All these, however, demand a good deal of sunshine. They do not succeed well on the northern front. For such a front, begonias, either tuberous or shrubby, are among the best that can be selected. Rubra produces abundance of exquisitely tinted pink flowers. Fancy leaved caladiums may also be used with great effect in the north window.

Question of Sunshine

For a southern exposure, where flowers are not specially desired, but rather a foliage effect, a good combination can be made with dark-leaved coleus, light-leaved croton and trailing arbutus. A similar combination for such a position can be made with light and dark crotons, lotus, pelorhynchus and adiantum. Where flowers are desired for a southern window, heliotrope, white maurandya, white antirrhinum and scarlet or cardinal geranium will be found effective. Two good varieties of geraniums are Brant and S. A. Nutt, the former scarlet, the latter cardinal. Another combination for flowers may be made with white verbenas, salmon-colored geraniums (either Beate Poitevine or Mme. Charlotte), weeping lantana and ivy geranium.

Eastern exposures are suitable to plants that demand more light than those adapted to the north windows but less than those which enjoy the full glare of the southern sun. A good combination can be made of tuberous begonias (scarlet and white alternating), white thunbergia and scarlet nasturtium. A very pretty combination may be made with white antirrhinum, pink double petunia and wild cucumber. Still another with heliotrope, begonia (Duke Zepellin), solanum jasminoides and manettia vine. For a northern window, dark and light fuchsia leaved caladiums, variegated vinca, trailing fuchsia and maurandya make a very pleasing combination, and so do fuchsia (variety Phenomenal), begonia (Angel's Wing), dwarf ageratum, trailing fuchsia and ivy geranium. If a foliage effect rather than a flower effect is desired, the following combination will be found admirable: Boston fern, Asparagus Sprengeri, Cissus discolor and Russelia grandis.

Soak the Soil Thoroughly

There is not a bit of use in putting plants in ordinary boxes and letting them shift for themselves. Unless the window gardener is willing to have a box with an inside cross section of measurement 12 inches square, it would be better not to have any box at all. The box in order to be attractive should extend the full length of the window casing outside. It should be made of one inch boards closely fitted together and nailed with many more long nails than would ordinarily be necessary for a box of its size. A hole should be made at one end of the box and a plug placed in it. This plug may be removed if necessary after a rain which has filled the box or when an excess of water is given at watering time. The plug should be accessible from the outside. On the inside pieces of broken pot should be placed to check the current and to prevent the washing away of soil.

During the summer the heat will shrink the earth away from the sides of

the box, thus forming a channel for water to escape without actually entering the soil at all. In order to obviate this objection, the surface should be dished so that the center will be lower by half or three quarters of an inch than the sides, thus forming a sort of pocket in which the water will rest and make its exit slowly through the soil rather than down the outside. It will also be a help if the soil, more especially in the center, is kept loose and open. This can best be done just before water is to be applied. The soil should never be stirred while it is either wet or exceedingly dry. The correct amount of water to apply can be judged only after a little experiment. It is a good plan to soak the soil thoroughly every time that water is given. In hot weather the plants should be watered every day, preferably in the evening an hour or so after the sun has ceased to shine upon them.

Boxes Need Good Support

As window boxes when filled with wet soil are very heavy, they will need considerable support unless the window sills are very wide and well braced. The best support is made with wooden brackets nailed to the side of the house. The best braces are made of one inch stuff three or four inches wide, nailed to the side of the building 12 inches below the windowsill. On top of this strips of wood one foot long should be nailed at right angles, the outer ends resting on strips of wood fastened to the sill. These strips must have beveled ends so as to fit snugly against the base boards.

TRIED RECIPES

ROULADE OF VEAL AU NATUREL
Cut an equal number of slices of veal and of bacon, but make the veal slices larger than those of bacon. Put a slice of bacon on each slice of veal, roll them, and tie them so that the bacon will be inside. Put the rolls in melted butter to brown. Then moisten them with hot water, and add a hashed onion. Season the rolls with thyme and laurel, salt and pepper, and cook them slowly in a covered dish. Before you serve the roulade, add a little flour to the gravy.

CHICKEN SHORTCAKE
Use chicken that has been either stewed or fried; remove the bones and the skin, and cut the meat into small pieces. Warm it in a double boiler, with enough gravy or liquor to moisten it.

For the shortcake, sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with one quarter level teaspoonful of salt into one pint of flour. Rub into the flour one teaspoonful of lard and one teaspoonful of butter, then add three quarters of a cup of milk. Make the dough into a smooth ball, and roll it into the shape of a round cake about an inch thick. Bake it in a quick oven 15 or 20 minutes. When it is done, open one edge with a knife, and tear the cake apart. Spread the hot chicken on the lower portion, then replace the top, and pour a little gravy over all. By making the pastry part in the form of biscuits, the shortcake can be served in individual dishes.

LITTLE CITRON PUDDINGS
Beat the yolks of three eggs; add two ounces of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, and gradually one half pint of cream. Stir in two ounces of citron, chopped fine. Put in individual cups, grate nutmeg over the tops, and bake in a quick oven. Chopped nuts may be added to the citron if desired.—Youths Companion.

MAPLE FILLING FOR CAKE
Put into a saucepan a cup of cream and two cups of broken maple sugar. Heat slowly until the sugar is dissolved, then boil until it hardens in water. Take at once from the fire and stir and spread on the cakes.—*Janessville Gazette*.

Coiffures are necessarily high, so that the small hats with fairly deep crowns will fit well down on the head.

GOLDEN TOUCH ON BLACK FROCK

To brighten and smarten a black frock in satin or crepe de chine, there is nothing equal to golden colored material on the collar, the cuffs and the sash end, says the *Denver Times*. Depending entirely upon the woman and the occasion for which she needs the frock, these golden touches must be applied. The collar, the cuffs and the sash end may be wholly of gold lace veiling cloth of gold; the satin or crepe may have gold motif and medallion incrustations, applique; or there may be merely bands in gold braiding, or the slenderest of pipings in gold cloth.

BLOUSE WITH VESTEE EFFECT

Made of embroidered silk crepe and net

The blouse that gives a vestee effect is a favorite one and this model shows the vestee portions slightly full, so that they are especially adapted to net and



other dainty materials of summer weather, and it includes also sleeves that are sewed to it at the drooping shoulder line.

In the illustration, it is made of one of the embroidered silk crepes with collar and cuffs of plain material and vestee of net, but the model could be used quite as successfully for an entire net blouse or for chiffon and for the much simpler cotton fabrics, for there is no feature of the season more remarkable than the use of the same design for the dressy

TURNIPS PALATABLE AND CHEAP

Satisfying to a craving of the season

Little fresh turnips at this time of the year satisfy the seasonable craving for a fresh vegetable. They have possibilities as a table food of which few persons dream, and it is unjust of any housekeeper to bar them from her menus until she has investigated and found how appetizing they can be—then there will be no further thought of excluding them; for they have two valued requisites; rightly cooked they are palatable, and they are cheap, according to a writer for the *St. Paul Dispatch*.

Did you ever try a few slices of crisp raw turnip in a combination salad? It is worth the experiment. Did you ever try stuffed turnips? People have pronounced them delicious who before would

only mention turnip with an upturned nose. To prepare them in this way choose any required number of medium-sized turnips and remove the skin, using a sharp knife and taking off only a thin layer. Cut off the tops and scoop out the inside with a silver spoon, leaving a firm wall. Fill the cavities with chopped cold boiled lamb or mutton, seasoned with salt, pepper, chopped parsley and four tablespoonfuls of chopped onion for every cupful of lamb. Replace the covers and put the turnips in a saucepan. Pour in mutton broth so that it just reaches the tops of the turnips and simmer gently, covered, until they are tender. Just before they are done add a tablespoonful of vinegar to the broth.

Turnips au gratin are prepared in this way. Pare and slice the turnips and bring them to the boiling point in cold water. Drain them and put them in a buttered casserole or other baking dish. Cover them with grated Parmesan cheese.

Pour over this some thick white sauce, cover it with grated bread crumbs, sprinkle with a little cheese and bake brown.

WORTH KNOWING

Fish boiled in stock instead of water will not taste flat.

Baked milk puddings should be done very slowly.

Cream of tartar rubbed on soiled white gloves cleans them.

Put a little saltpeter in the water you use for your bouquets and the flowers will last for a fortnight, says the *St. Louis Star*.

VASES SENT OUT AS SALESMEN

Silent agents of a New York artist

"Silent traveling salesmen? Why, yes, that's what they are," admitted Mrs. Dorothea Warren O'Hara. Then, as she turned to fit a quaint vase into a cushioned space made exactly to fit it, in the top tray of a trunk filled with trays of different depths, she added, "They are also wordless teachers, for you see," she tucked tissue paper about the vase she had placed and touched it lightly, "this, like most of the exhibits these trunks take out, is a lesson; one that is obvious, truly, though not of the kind which those who run may read, but rather such as are for students who already know much about ceramics, and seeing new things in the clay, comprehend, and may successfully work out for themselves."

While the big and smaller trunks Mrs. O'Hara was preparing to send out to do business for her cannot be said to be the latest thing in the feminist movement, says a *New York Press* writer, they are the latest business device of a feminist. Still, this scheme of Mrs. O'Hara's is

well past the experimental stage, since these wordless emissaries have crossed the continent many times. More than this, they have been successful. This is how Mrs. O'Hara manages her trunk salesmen and teachers:

To begin with, the trunks are made exceptionally strong. Nicely adjusted in them are trays with indented cushioned receptacles the size and shape of the various articles to be sent out. In these intaglio-like spaces, the delicate wares are packed so that they are very firmly held. When they are ready to ship the keys are sent by mail to the person who has charge of the exhibition of which they are to be a part, while the trunks are put in the hands of the express company.

In addition to the usual legend, "handle with care," in big white letters, is the statement that they contain valuable wares which are easily broken, and the employees of the company which usually handle them know them as well as they do the cars in which they are placed.

When asked if the fragile ceramics she sends out in this way are not often broken in making their long and frequent journeys, Mrs. O'Hara answered, pointing to the largest of the group of trunks before her:

"That trunk traveled 11,000 miles, and not one thing in it was damaged in any way. Often before coming back to me they attend several exhibitions. The person who has charge of these when it closes replaces each exhibit just as I have packed it, and away they go to the next exhibition to take more orders, teach their lessons and bring teachers here to me to be taught. I teach only teachers, and my trunks have brought me many from California and other parts of the Pacific coast."

On a table in a shaded corner, glowing like the plumage of some brilliant tropical bird, was a salad bowl, strikingly and beautifully illustrating the use of these colors. Asters in brilliant red, yellow, blue and white, on a black background, were on the outside of this bowl; within it was a brilliant red, bordered about the edge with a narrow conventional design in the aster colors.

NETS FOR YOKES

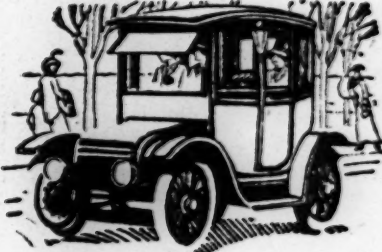
When buying fine nets for yokes or gimpes, I always go to the upholstery department, writes a contributor to the *Woman's Home Companion*. The choice is greater, and the nets are cheaper and wider than those bought in the regular lace department.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Crest, comet, chest, chant, crust, cheat, karat, crest.



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QUILT CLUB HAS BUSY MEMBERS

Kansas City organization with old-time interest

There were 12 of them—the members of the Embroidery Club of Kansas City, Kan., and they had exhausted the intricacies of lace stitches and embroidery outlines and the latest thing in fancy table linen and embroidered initials.

Hope chests were piled high with guest towels and bureau covers and lace centerpieces. They pined for something different.

One of the members discovered something "different" one day when she was looking through her grandmother's quilt chest. She saw all the bright hues of patterns, the log cabin design, and the rose of Sharon and the star of the east, the sunburst pattern and all the rest of them that grandmothers used to make and air in the spring and fall until the backyard clothes line burgeoned into a gaudy bouquet of brilliant hues.

"We'll make quilts," she said, and forthwith fell to cutting the tumbling block patterns to be put together and quilted when the club met at her house for the next Saturday night meeting.

The members became interested. They routed out old quilts and copied the patterns. They discovered dozens of quaint old patterns in the homes of Kansas City, Kan. Grandmothers who heard of the revived interest in quilt

making gave sage advice and proffered almost forgotten patterns.

The Embroidery Club was changed to the Quilt Club, says the *Kansas City Star*. It is unique because it has no by-laws, no officers and only one object—making quilts.

It meets every other Saturday night at the home of a member, who has her pattern selected and the blocks cut, ready to piece. While the needles fly the talk floats back to the old-fashioned topics of the relative merits of the nine patch or the starway blocks.

Twelve beautiful quilts have been made in the past year, each member now being provided with one in her own color and design. The first one made went to the first bride in the club. Every member concedes this to be one of the prettiest designs, the color motif being orange and yellow and white, bound with orange silk. The pieces are of the finest quality of sateen, which wears better than silk. The pattern is the "crossed canoe."

This Quilt Club has stimulated the quilt-making industry in Kansas City, Kan., and the young matrons who formerly found their recreation in parties are now anxiously comparing quilt patterns and "trying out" machine quilting as against the beautiful, dainty hand stitches of their grandmothers' time.

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DAYTON PARKS DESIGNED TO EXCEL

City's Available Spaces Now Largely Private Property but Elaborate System Is Mapped Out for Consideration

FEATURES UNUSUAL

DAYTON, O.—Situated at the confluence of four streams in the beautiful Miami valley where Stillwater, Mad river and Wolf creek flow into the Miami, Dayton has excellent natural advantages for a fine park system, and if the system that has been outlined is adopted this city with its wide streets, attractive concrete and steel bridges, boulevard system of lighting and handsome buildings will, it is believed, rank second to no inland city of 100,000 population.

When the landscape architects, Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Mass., submitted their plans, they gave the names of 32 cities in the United States ranging in population from 88,920 to 248,381, with the acreage of park systems in each city, and it was found that Dayton was at the bottom of the list. Some cities with a smaller population had a much larger park area owned and controlled by the city.

Similar Cities Compared

Tacoma, with a population of 88,920, has 812 acres; Springfield, Mass., with 88,292 population, has 1020 acres of parks; Lynn, Mass., with 80,330 population, has 1000 acres of parks, whereas Dayton, with 116,577 population, at that time had only 19.6 acres of parks, though its citizens have access to a number of private parks, the total acreage of which surpasses that of any of the cities to which reference has been made.

Under the new form of city government many Dayton people hope to see an interest manifested in parks and playgrounds such as they consider in keeping with its reputation as a manufacturing and mercantile center. The new commissioners are expected soon to have the plan of the city beautification printed and to enter on a campaign of education to awaken Dayton's citizens to the importance of adopting it. If this plan is adopted and its provisions carried out Dayton will have 26 playgrounds, comprising 230 acres; nine small parks, aggregating 216 acres, and four large parks of 1000 acres, a total of 1506 acres. In addition to this there will be 19 miles of parkways, nine of which will be along the Miami, Mad river and Wolf creek, and 10 miles of circumferential parkways.

Present Equipment Noted

The present valuation of parks and boulevards owned by the city is estimated at \$688,610. Cooper park, occupying one large block in the heart of the city, once was a deer park. A handsome building now occupying its center, is known as Dayton public library and museum. A monument to William McKinley, and an attractive drinking fountain are located here. With its elm trees, flowers and seats, it is an attractive spot.

Van Cleve park also is in the central part of the city on the south bank of the Miami. Here is the old log cabin which was the first house built in Dayton. With shrubbery and flowers surrounding it this park, though not particularly large, is inviting and is frequented by many visitors.

Bomberger Wholly Playground

Bomberger park is in the east part of the city near Stivers high school. It is exclusively a playground, the building and lot having cost \$90,000. While not large, it is a place for both winter and summer sports. During February 16,000 people attended the lectures, games and gymnastics, while 13,000 men, women and children availed themselves of the baths, costing only one cent for a towel. There is a large open pool for bathing in summer, certain days being assigned to boys and others to girls. Boys and girls have separate places for gymnastics.

Favorite Place for Children

McKinley park and the Great Miami boulevard have an area of about 16 acres. It is considered the best equipped children's playground in the city, a place



One of camps in Hills and Dales available to citizens

for the boys to play ball, a running track, wading pool, sand banks, swings and chute the chutes. It has an attractive entrance on Forest avenue.

McCabe park of nine acres is one of the finest beech tree parks in or about the city. It has a public dance hall and two Adirondack camps equipped with dishes and cooking utensils. Permission for the use of these may be obtained from the city welfare department.

Newcom park is a pretty, small area in the extreme eastern part of the city. Here one of the new Carnegie libraries is located.

County Fair Grounds Help

The fair grounds of Montgomery county are within the city limits, South Dayton, and embrace 42 acres. The county commissioners have granted permission to the citizens to use these grounds for park purposes, except during the week of the county fair. This affords recreation facilities to hundreds of people. Band concerts are given here occasionally.

Use of White City park of 19 acres, on an island in the northern part of the city was given to the city for 10 years. Because of its bathing and boating facilities it is one of the most frequented parks in the city. A dam has been constructed across the river, which gives two miles of deep water boating amid picturesque scenery. The city welfare department expects to arrange for a motor boat so that all who desire may enjoy a ride for a nominal sum. This island has a splendid bathing beach where bathing

suit and towel can be obtained for two cents. A public dance hall, rest room and playgrounds are free and band concerts are given here frequently.

National and Private Lands

Adjacent to the city is the National Military home, with 687 acres of land, which has been used by Dayton citizens as a park for years. This is the largest and one of the most beautiful of the national military homes. Schantz park and Far Hills, the former about 33 acres and the latter about 55 acres, are private parks, but both are open to the public.

Hills and Dales lies directly south of the city. Col. John H. Patterson has provided this 1100-acre playground for the employees of the manufacturing concern with which he is identified. The public is welcome to walk, ride, or drive through this park. The Adirondack camps are favorite spots for picnickers. Dishes, fuel and water are furnished by the owner of Hills and Dales. A large country club is located here, together with tennis courts, baseball diamond, archery courts, dancing pavilion, and facilities for basket ball, push ball and croquet.

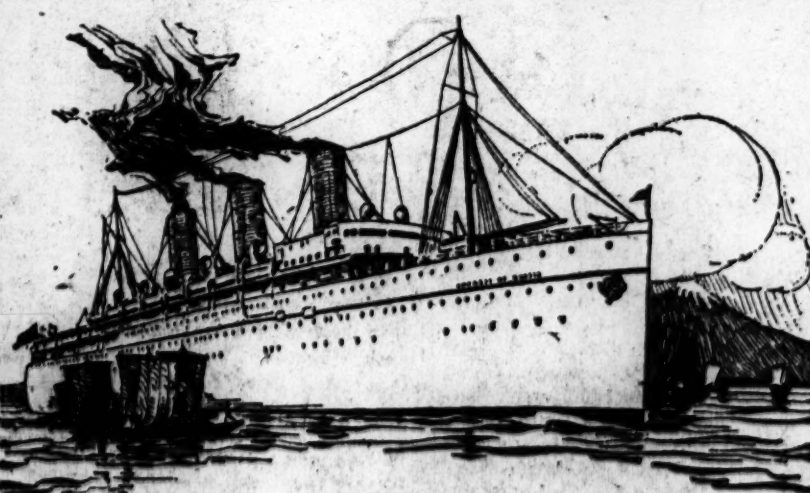
With the parks and boulevards already owned by the city and the private grounds available a total area of over 1900 acres is accessible to Dayton citizens at this time. If the several hundred acres included in the Olmsted plan are added Dayton will have a system such as few cities of its size in the United States possess.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—While impatient litigants and the lay public talk about reform of delay and obstruction in federal and state courts, the judges, the bar associations of the nation and most of the states and many commercial bodies have been doing much to advance it. Here again we hear more about tedious changes of law, and given of constitutions in some states, than about minor changes in rules of practice which are within reach of the courts themselves. Modification of rules has been quietly going on for some years. State courts in Minnesota and elsewhere have expedited litigation without impairment of justice, and have larger changes under consideration. The federal supreme court, some two years ago, established for all the federal courts new rules of equity practice, which have not taken full effect yet, but which reform tedious rules of practice that are almost as old as the American court system. Many of these rules have crept into statutes; others have become so confirmed by custom that agreement of courts and bar upon the forms of change is difficult without distinct authority of law somewhere. The bill to confer this authority has been passed by the Senate and favorably reported by the judiciary committee of the House. It empowers the supreme court from time to time to prescribe rules to govern the form and manner of all pleadings, practice and procedure in all actions at law in the inferior courts. This contemplates a fundamental reorganization of the entire federal court practice, by the act of the

supreme court, after hearing of the bar and conference with the lower judges. It should start effectively a reform of practice in law like that being accomplished in equity by the action of the supreme court alone.

SACRAMENTO UNION.—An interesting lesson on the cost of a navy is contained in the brief announcement in the Washington despatches that the battleships which brought glory to America in the war with Spain are to be consigned to the junk pile. The Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, considered great sea fighters in their time, now hopelessly obsolete, are only good for old iron and steel. Only 15 years ago these ships were among the most formidable afloat, particularly the Iowa, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Evans. But naval architecture has advanced so rapidly that these one-time champions of the sea have become useless, fit only for the scrap pile. So rapid has been the naval development of the world that one of the modern dreadnoughts will cost as much as all three of the vessels thrown into the junk heap. Of all the ships that the war with Spain made famous only the historic Oregon is retained in service. This old warrior will take part in the opening of the Panama canal and then probably it, too, will join the others in the melting pot. The lessons of the past are prophetic. They point to a time not far distant when the giant dreadnoughts, now the pride and boast of the maritime



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nations of the world, will be as useless as the ships we are consigning to the tender mercies of the junk man.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—The departure of Minneapolis schools in giving lessons in street car courtesy is attracting wide and favorable notice. The training consists of arranging chairs to represent seats in a street car. Pupils then occupy all the chairs and presently girls enter the aisle. Of course the boys are taught to give up their seats to the ladies. If this training impresses the boys with the value of courtesy for its own sake, it is much to be commended. The question of street car courtesy is much debated. The right of the person who occupies a seat to hold it cannot be denied. But a great force is created for the comfort and happiness of society as a whole when the individual learns the value of sometimes giving up a right to which he is entitled for the good of other members of society. The boy who regards it as a privilege to be courteous to ladies has learned an important lesson in the solving of our human problems, which are chiefly questions not of who shall obtain the largest share of his rights but of who shall acquire the wish to serve others.

TWIN CITIES ASK COMMISSION TO AID CAR SERVICE
MINNEAPOLIS.—A joint commission of Minneapolis and St. Paul men to study the problem of faster interurban service and help work out a solution has been proposed.

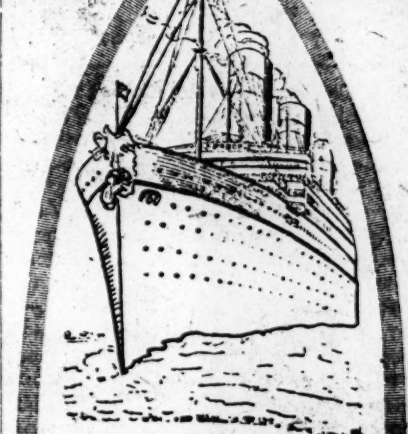
President Douglas A. Fiske of the Civic and Commerce Association has, the Journal says, approved the joint commission idea and a like expression was made by Mayor H. P. Keller of St. Paul. The Civic and Commerce Association's committee on terminal facilities has been proposed as such a joint commission, with the street railway committee of the Association of Commerce for the St. Paul end.

KANSAS CITY HAS HISTORICAL ESSAY SCHOOL CONTEST
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An essay contest has been arranged by the Missouri Valley Historical Society, open to all high school pupils in both Kansas Cities. Three prizes have been offered, amounting to \$25, the Times reports.

The judges are: Mrs. Herbert S. Hadley, Mrs. J. K. Hudson, Mrs. E. W. Schaeffer, John G. Lester, George H. C. Arnold and J. D. Bowersock. The essays are to be submitted to the historical society.

NEGROES TO HAVE THEATER
NEW ORLEANS.—The old Pythian theater will be remodeled and renamed the Empress, the Item reports, becoming a motion picture house exclusively for negro patronage. The plans are to give special attention to negro children.

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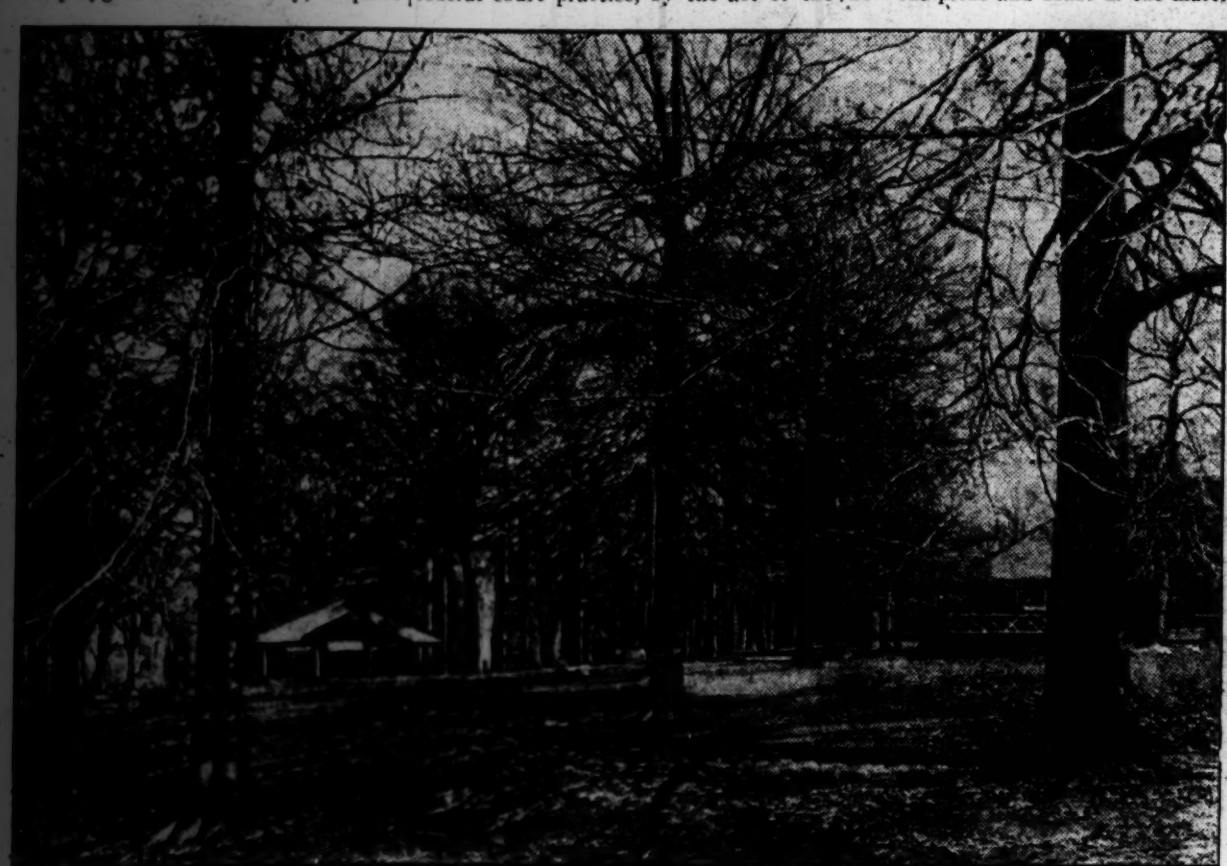
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duces results.



(Photo by Lowrey, Dayton, O.)

Glimpse of McCabe reservation, recently given to the city and containing especially fine beech trees

Names Link Places Across Sea

Now Two Miles Inland, Sandwich Once Was Most Famous English Harbor, With Nearly Hundred Ships, a Cinque Port

ROMAN CASTLE STANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There are not many inland towns to which one can take a stranger and inform him that this town was once the "most famous of all the English harbors." One can, however, say this and much more of Sandwich, now a good two miles from the sea. Edward the confessor, in the eleventh century made it one of the Cinque ports which were compelled in return for certain privileges to maintain a navy, and which became in consequence so warlike and audacious that they not only dabbled in piracy but even made war among themselves as independent states. The other four of the "Cinque" ports were Dover, Hythe, Romney and Hastings.

Sandwich had to stand repeated attacks from the Danes in the ninth and eleventh centuries, and in the fifteenth it suffered much at the hands of the French. As late as the sixteenth century Sandwich was a prominent seaport of Kent, but it has never recovered from the silting up of the harbor which took place then in spite of improvements made even down to 1847. At Sandwich there landed or embarked St. Wilfrid Canute, whose object lesson to his courtiers on the folly of flattery by proving that he could not make the waves of the sea retire, took place, however, elsewhere; Becket, Coeur-de-Lion, and other people famous in history. The days are long gone by, however, when Sandwich had 95 ships and over 1500 marines, and now between the old Cinque port and the sea are at least four winding miles of the river Stour on which Sandwich stands. The old line of the walls is defined by a promenade, and there is still the fishers' gate and the gateway called the Barbican to remind Sandwich of its former greatness. The four principal gates were pulled down in the eighteenth century.

The 3010 inhabitants of Sandwich nowadays pride themselves on the fact that they possess the finest golf links in the world. It is certainly one of the three finest in Great Britain by the general consent of golfers, for the St. Georges links are one of the three courses over which the championship contests are played. Visitors, of course, find much to interest them in the buildings which have survived to tell the story of the town's past history. In Richborough castle, about a mile north of Sandwich, is a splendid relic of Roman Britain. Richborough was called Rutupne in Roman times, and like Sandwich, its glory departed as the sea receded from it. The great fortress, 400 feet square, still has much to interest the student of history and antiquities. Sandwich was made a borough by Edward III., and with Deal and Walmer returned two members to Parliament, but it was finally disfranchised in 1885.



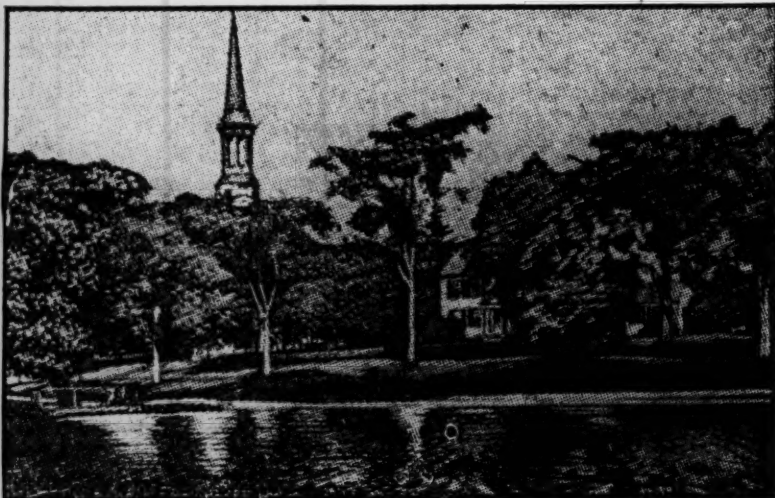
(Reproduced by permission)

Old gateway reminds English town of former greatness

Site of First English Settlement on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, Is at Sandwich—Given Prominence by Canal Nearly Done

EARLY HOUSES REMAIN

SANDWICH, Mass.—Long known as the site of the first English settlement on Cape Cod, this place is deriving fresh note from the fact that it is located at one end of the Cape Cod canal, which is to be completed this summer and which, it is expected, will be one of the busiest waterways in the United States. Four hundred thousand tons of



Congregational church edifice in town of Sandwich, Mass.

granite brought from the Maine quarries have been used in the construction of a great breakwater that extends from the shore of Sandwich well out into the bay, and which has been built for the protection of shipping.

Until recently it was said that nowhere else on Cape Cod had the progress of the times wrought fewer changes than in Sandwich, but with the coming of the new century, the changes have been rapid. The question was asked and answered that in almost every instance the answer was without a mistake. When it was otherwise because the pupils had not been long in the class, once or twice because a boy was behind the others.

A visitor who was in the room at the time and who had visited many schools turned in astonishment and asked the teacher, "How do you do it?" "Do what?" she asked. "Get them so they answer like that?" "I don't do anything," she replied, and then as the visitor was unconvinced, "It is because they like it." Next she went to the board and wrote problems like this, all of which were quickly worked out mentally and the answers given correctly, the children manifesting much enthusiasm; $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$; $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$; $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{9}{20}$.

HISTORY TAKEN UP
Turning from arithmetic Miss Roche took up history following the same order that she had done in arithmetic, prefacing the work only with the remark that this was a review of a lesson they had not been over in weeks. The following question and question followed answer as rapidly as the raindrops pursue one another in an April shower. Each answer was correct and each question was intensive. "What three nations sent explorers to this country?" "Where did the English settle?" "Where did the French settle?" "Where did the Spaniards settle?" "Why did the English come to America?" "Why did the French come?" "Why did the Spaniards come?" "What was Balboa looking for?" "What did he find?" "For what country did he take possession of the Pacific ocean?"

Continuing for some time longer in this line, Miss Roche turned to geography. "What occupation do people in the New England states follow?" "Why do

region have been farmers. Cranberry raising has been one of the most profitable industries, giving employment to men, women and children.

There are several places of historic interest here. One of the oldest houses on the Cape, the home of the Tupper family, is located at Sandwich, as are the houses of the Wings and the Nyes, pioneer settlers of America. Sandwich is more than 275 years old, and it is only 15 miles southeast of Plymouth.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WEALTH-BRINGERS

Who is the true haymaker?
It's the farmer with his scythe,
Or the one that drives the "mower,"
With his whistled tune so blithe.
Yes, they're the ones that make the hay,
But that is all, alas,
For the glad spring rain and sunshine
Are the ones that make the grass.

RESPONSE

Romance and sentiment go far.
In this good world of ours,
Where unpoetic persons are
Esteemed as paper flowers.

A girl amateur typist recently wrote 127 words a minute for a period of half an hour. It seems probable that the employer who attempts to dictate to her is pretty likely to get taken down.

EMULATION

If you would dignify each duty,
Gaze upward on Aldebaran,
Or ponder on Orion's beauty,
And then go forth and be a man.
Resolve, within your given powers,
You, too, will use your gifts divine
To brighten here the golden hours,
As, there, the constellations shine.

The San Francisco Hotel Association has decided that it will not raise the rates for the Panama-Pacific exposition. It is certain that the lower they keep the rates the higher they will stand in public estimation.

GOVERNOR OPENS ADAMS ARMORY

ADAMS, Mass.—Governor Walsh and his staff took part in the dedication of the armory of company M, second regiment, last night.

The Governor formally handed the keys of the building to Captain J. Tracy Potter of the company after addresses by William B. Plunkett and others.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

The class was at attention. They had just finished the geography lesson, and Miss Roche had paused a moment to consider; then she began: "What is a fraction?" The boy in the first seat of the first row instantly arose and answered the question correctly. "What is a common fraction?" she asked, even before he had taken his seat. This question was answered just as quickly by the second boy, and there followed a rapid fire of questions and answers up and down every row of boys in the room. The questions were such as these: What is a common proper fraction? What is a common improper fraction? What is a simple fraction? What is a complex fraction? What is the numerator? What is the denominator? How do you reduce an improper fraction to a proper fraction? How do you multiply a fraction by a whole number? How do you divide a whole number by a fraction? A fraction by a fraction? And so on through a long list of combinations, even including problems themselves.

The wonder of it was the rapidity with which each was asked and answered and that in almost every instance the answer was without a mistake. When it was otherwise because the pupils had not been long in the class, once or twice because a boy was behind the others.

A visitor who was in the room at the time and who had visited many schools turned in astonishment and asked the teacher, "How do you do it?" "Do what?" she asked. "Get them so they answer like that?" "I don't do anything," she replied, and then as the visitor was unconvinced, "It is because they like it." Next she went to the board and wrote problems like this, all of which were quickly worked out mentally and the answers given correctly, the children manifesting much enthusiasm; $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$; $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$; $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{9}{20}$.

STOCK-TAKING BY CLASS
Following the custom of business houses, the pre-vocational class in box-making and woodworking in the Agassiz district has been taking stock. Previous to March 1 the class shipped 500 basket bottoms, assorted sizes from 4 inches by 6 inches to 11 inches; 78 strawboard photograph frames and 1000 spindles to the special classes; 400 pieces shellacked plywood, 19 inches by 13 inches, to the clay modeling department; 26 equipment trays and 72 threaded dowels with 72 wooden nuts tapped to match, to the lower grade normal training classes; boxes with hinged covers and 48 square plinths, 4 inches by 1 inch to the drawing department; 100 topographic cloth mounted maps of the United States to the Normal school; 12 drawer runners to the Quincy school pre-vocational center; 1000 Harvard covers to the supply rooms; 29 trays to hold bench plans and 47 boxes to hold plane irons for use in its own center.

Orders to be filled before the close of school are 96 basket bottoms, 12 photograph frames, 4000 spindles and 150 alphabet boxes for the special classes, three modeling trays and 700 busy workbooks

for the lower manual training classes, four boxes with hinge covers to hold type solids and five sets of stained wood samples for the drawing department, 61 maple toolbricks for the manual training classes, one lantern slide carrying case for Mr. Edward G. Emerson, department instructor of manual arts.

ROOM MADE ATTRACTIVE

Entering Miss Bruhn's room in the Bowditch school, Jamaica Plain, the visitor is impressed by the particularly attractive aspect of the room. It is different from every other room in every other school and he is at a loss for a moment how to account for it. It is not because the girls who compose the class are any neater than they are in some other schools, nor because the windows that occupy two sides of the room are any sunnier; neither is it because there are blooming plants in the windows nor because beautiful pictures are on the walls. Other schools have all these things, making the rooms both cheerful and attractive, far different from the schoolrooms of a few years ago.

At last he has it. There are two things in this room that are different from most school rooms. For one thing it has white muslin curtains at the windows. They are sash curtains, not more than 18 inches long, extending across only the lower part of the lower sash, but they give a decidedly "homey" air. The second item is blotters. On each desk is a soft green blotter. The blotters are held in place by elastic bands, one on each end. These are run over the desk-top, slipped through the space caused by the hinging and fastened on the under side with a safety pin.

The blotters give to the room a furnished look that would be lacking without them.

LEADER COUNSELS NEGRO PROTEST

Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute, has asked the negroes of the United States to set aside Sunday, June 7, and Monday, June 8, as special days on which to protest to railroads against showing discrimination in the accommodations provided for negro passengers.

FRANK F. CRANE A CANDIDATE

Frank Fessenden Crane of Quincy, dock and waterfront commissioner, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the fourteenth district, now represented by Edward Gilmore of Brockton. In his statement Mr. Crane says that he has always been a Republican and is a thorough believer in the principles of that party.

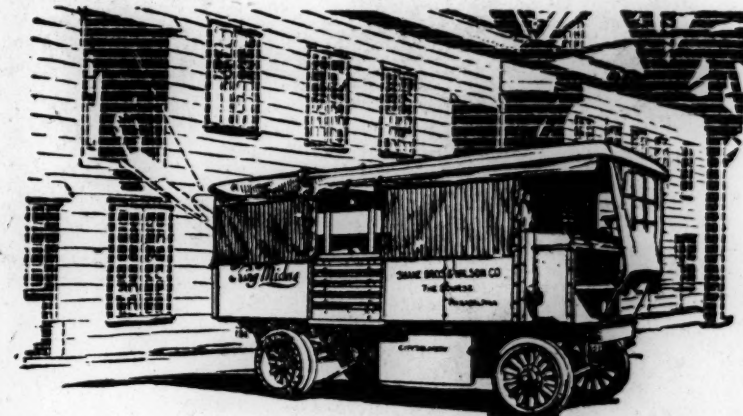
FIRST DEFENDERS MEET

The twentieth annual banquet of the First Volunteers Citizens Association of Cambridge was held last night in Board of Trade hall, Cambridge. Mayor Good, Captain Kinnear, Maj.-Gen. William A. Bancroft and Prof. Bushnell Hart spoke.

A G. V. Merry-Go-Round

'Way out in Menomonie, Wisconsin, which now has perhaps 6,000 people, a man built first a "grist" mill and then a flour mill. The flour mill was the result of a railroad which came up on the other side of the river, later bridged.

To-day a 5-ton G. V. Electric Truck is hauling grain from the elevator by the track across the bridge to the mill, and flour from the mill back to the railroad. The round trip is about 1,700 feet. Yet the truck pays—big. Has displaced six horses and three men.



(This flour truck often moves 3 1/2 carloads of flour per day. We have others in British Columbia and Michigan.)

The daily mileage of the Wisconsin truck is so small that the truck is charged twice a week. Yet remember it pays—big.

Here is an example of the short haul. What might be called mill yard work. G. V. Truck pays on such short hauls around the big textile plants of New England. On the other hand, out in Chicago we have 5-ton G. V. Trucks which make 60 miles per day.

Get the point? In its field—and this field is not small but depends on local conditions—the high grade Electric is supreme. And the highest grade Electric is the 4,000—in service—"G. V."

Catalogue? Certainly!

General Vehicle Company, Inc.

General Office and Factory, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
Boston Office and Service Station
EXPOSITION BUILDING, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
DAY BAKER, District Manager, Electric Division
GEORGE H. HUDSON, District Manager, Gasoline Division
TELEPHONE, CAMBRIDGE 2708

SONS OF REVOLUTION TRAVEL TO HISTORIC SPOTS OF WAR

WASHINGTON—Sons of the American Revolution, with Ambassador Jusserand and Mme. Jusserand as guests of honor, began their triennial convention Friday night aboard the steamer Southland, bound down Chesapeake bay on a trip to include historic Yorktown, Fortress Monroe and Virginia beach. It will be a traveling convention, with business sessions on the boat.

A visit to the Yorktown battlefield, luncheon at Virginia beach, a drill in honor of the delegates at Fortress Monroe in the afternoon, and a dinner at Old Point Comfort in the evening con-

stitute today's program. The steamer will return to Washington tomorrow.

The feature of the first session Friday night was a resolution appointing a committee to arrange for the erection of a statue to Admiral Francois Joseph Paul de Grasse, the French naval officer whose aid during the revolutionary war brought about the capitulation of Cornwallis and his surrender to Washington at Yorktown in 1781.

Ambassador Jusserand called attention recently to the fact that de Grasse was the only outside commander who took part in the American revolution who was not honored with a statue.

\$325 FOR LETTER OF WASHINGTON

NEW YORK—The sale of autographs, owned by William Nelson of Paterson, N. J., Charles E. Goodspeed of Boston, and others, was concluded by the Anderson Auction Company Friday. The session realized \$3774, making the grand total for the two days' sale \$13,110.50. F. A. Thompson paid the highest price of the day, \$325, for a holograph letter written by George Washington in Philadelphia on May 31, 1787, to Gen. Henry Knox.

VOCATIONAL SECRETARY NAMED

WASHINGTON—Ernest C. Wreidit of New York has been chosen secretary for the national commission of vocational education.

SCHOOLMASTER AT HONOLULU QUILTS

HONOLULU—Perley Leonard Horne, president of the Kamehameha schools in this city, has resigned his position after an administration of 10 years, to take effect at the close of the current academic year, to go back into educational work in the United States.

Mr. Horne is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1892.

NEW SCHOOL HEAD ELECTED

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—Members of the school committee here met late Friday afternoon and elected J. Leslie Purdon superintendent of schools to succeed J. Francis Allison, who recently resigned to take a similar position at Andover.

My New Cut Price

Fastest, cleanest, most satisfying. Fireless Cooker possible to buy at a big price saving. My new Book shows big, full page photographs of cooking in a RAY. Send your address today and

Get This FREE BOOK

MAKES EVERY WOMAN HAPPY Cut down your meat and grocery bills; have better tasting food with half the work. One trial convinces every housewife. Extra size 3-compartment Cooker outfit of "Weaver" Aluminum Cooking Utensils. Compartments and covers lined with pure aluminum.

Rapid Fireless Cooker 30 Days' Free Trial

I guarantee to suit you or take the cooker back. Roasts meats a perfect brown. Bakes cakes, pies, vegetables, desserts—everything in every way. Cuts gas bills from hours to minutes. Write today for my new Book and direct factory price.

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Guaranteed Pure Vermont Maple Syrup and Sugar

We will deliver in first to fourth postal zones, the finest quality maple syrup or sugar in small lots by parcel post or express prepaid; at the following prices:

PAUL SUGAR, 5-lb.	\$1.35	SYRUP, 2 qt. cans.....	1.00
PAUL SUGAR, 10-lb.	2.50	SYRUP, 1 qt. cans.....	.60
SYRUP, 1 gal. cans.....	1.75		

Large orders by freight at reduced prices. Send trial order today.

THE LEADER EVAPORATOR COMPANY, Burlington, Vermont.



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Stone figure on the King's Arms inn, Sandwich, Eng.

AMAZON THE GREATEST RIVER
The Mississippi, strictly speaking, is far from being the greatest of rivers, says the New York American. With the Missouri even, it cannot claim such honor. The greatest river in the world is the Amazon. In the volume of water annually brought down to the sea the great South American river far leads all others.

ALGEBRA THE GIFT OF ARABS
Algebra, so far as our modern times are concerned, is the gift of the Arabs, says the New York American. Getting it from the Hindus, the Arabs cultivated it during the ninth century in Spain, and from Spain it was introduced into Italy about 1220 by Bonaccio of Pisa. From Italy algebra slowly made its way to the other European countries.

Automobile News of Interest

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IS FINE FIELD FOR YOUNG MEN

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, speaks of advantages which this big business offers

NEW YORK—That young men of ambition are in demand in the automobile industry, and opportunities for them are even more attractive than ever, is the statement of Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in his address at the opening of the tenth year of a New York automobile school. Besides presenting figures proving the steady growth of the industry and its widening field, Mr. Reeves told of the individual development of the business that offered openings, and of the type of men needed for the work.

"The making and marketing of 400,000 cars a year is a big business, to say nothing of the care and maintenance of 1,200,000 cars now in use," said Mr. Reeves, "while for the man who can make improvements, devise economical manufacturing methods and conceive more efficient selling plans, the field is almost unlimited. The lack of thoroughness in their work is the greatest weakness of the men now employed in the industry."

"Because of the tremendous sale of motor cars last year, and every year for the past ten, there are many who claim that the absorption point should soon be reached," said Mr. Reeves. "For example, last year some \$400,000,000 worth of cars were sold, yet the field is still large because of the great purchasing power of our people, the absolute need for more automobiles in this country, and the needs of the world at large, whose trade this country is certain to secure, as indicated by its present aggressive campaign which gave us last year almost \$39,000,000 worth of foreign automobile trade. There are more than 100 substantial concerns that are factors in the automobile trade, and with very few exceptions they are all prosperous and supplying cars of various types."

Business Not Overcrowded

"It is an excellent business for the young man because it is not overcrowded, because it is really a man's business, and because it offers an unlimited field for young America's talents in any department he may select, whether engineering, manufacturing, or selling."

"It is a great business because in it there are no so-called trusts, which some people seem to think menace a young man's prospects. The automobile business is largely an individual business, and factories and the various departments of factories seem to be the most successful where they have been permitted to work out their various problems. The business is strictly a man's business, women being employed to a very limited degree."

"Be he a machinist, a painter, an upholsterer, a woodworker, a foundryman, or any one of the score or more of trades involved in the making of a motor car, there is a crying need for the better class of workmen along these lines. So rapid has been the growth of the business that the supply of good men has not kept pace with it."

"For engineers and inventors, a rare opportunity is offered," continued Mr. Reeves, "because the automobile of today must undergo many radical changes before it can be considered an up-to-date model in 1925. While the next 10 years may not show so many radical changes in the outlines of the motor car, there are certain to be many improvements in mechanical design and construction, and they must be created and worked out by American engineers."

Good Chauffeurs in Demand

"If one plans to become a chauffeur the calling is certainly of more than ordinary standing. The work is pleasant and the chauffeur receives what we must consider a good salary. With the increasing number of people buying cars that must be piloted by skilled men, and with the high standing in which the good chauffeur is held and the need for so many more of them, here is a field most attractive."

"It will be seen, therefore, that in almost every department of the business there are opportunities for young men. In car making the factories offer rare chances in the various departments that go to make up a complete factory, whether it be purchasing, experimental, testing, engineering, sales, manufacturing, accounting, costs, or many others equally important."

Commercial Vehicle Field Grows

"Atop of all this we must also consider the commercial field, and by that I mean vehicles for business use only, which is opening up in a manner that indicates a substantial future. It does not take a great prophet to predict that the time is not so very far off when the horse will receive his well-earned rest and become the pet, rather than the slave, of civilization. While it has taken some years to change the figures it is a fact that in the big cities the horse traffic is falling off and the motor truck is taking its place. Note the fact that the motor truck travels twice as fast, carrying twice the load and occupying only half the space, which is equal to increasing the width of the streets three times."

"With all these opportunities, and they are opportunities, what must the young man give in return?" asked Mr. Reeves. "He cannot expect to get all these things without effort, and without practice of those common sense rudiments of business which have proven the winners since the world began. It goes without saying that he must among other things be industrious, and he must be a worker. He must be able to concentrate, and he must be really in love with his work, or his chances of success are slim. He must be optimistic and enthusiastic; always with the feeling that his business is the best thing in which he could be engaged. Above all things, let him remember the word thoroughness. Thoroughness must be considered one of the vital needs of the automobile trade at present."

POLO TEAM WILL PRACTISE TODAY AT LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Candidates for U. S. Aggregation Will Be Put Through Hard Workout

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Some fast practice is expected today when the candidates for the United States polo team that is to compete against Great Britain for the international trophy this summer, hold their match game.

After three days of activity the men were out Friday and they put up a dashing contest. The American team, with H. C. Phipps and C. C. Runyon alternating at No. 1, easily defeated the Red quartet. The opposing four was made up of the strongest of the other candidates for the team, and for two periods it contained the best lineup in the country, with the exception of the big four. In spite of this, the Blue four rolled up 11 goals to their opponents' five.

The regular four showed better team work than for some days past. J. M. Waterbury was hitting in rare form, and the defensive work of Milburn and Waterbury was noticeably improved. Stevenson was the backbone of the Reds, with LaMontagne doing some excellent offensive work the few periods he played. Foxhall Keene played the early part of the game. He showed his old knack of following the ball, but was very unsteady in his strokes, missing a great many of them and eliciting others. The lineup:

BLUES
1—H. C. Phipps
2—J. M. Waterbury
3—J. M. Waterbury
4—J. M. Waterbury
5—J. M. Waterbury
6—J. M. Waterbury
7—J. M. Waterbury
8—J. M. Waterbury
9—J. M. Waterbury
10—J. M. Waterbury

HARVARD RECESS BEGINS
Harvard students are leaving Cambridge today for their annual spring recess. The vacation period will continue until April 27.

OXFORD MEN WILL LEAVE TODAY FOR PHILADELPHIA

Visit Harvard, Workout on Stadium Track and Are Guests of Brown Students in Evening

PROVIDENCE—The Oxford University relay team leaves here today for Philadelphia, where it is to take part in the University of Pennsylvania carnival next Saturday. The men are to be given a reception and attend a dramatic performance tonight tendered them by the Pennsylvania Athletic Association.

The four runners and substitute had a practice run this morning at Lincoln field, which was made as secret as possible.

After a day of visiting at Harvard University Friday, the men returned here in the evening and were the guests of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. The visit to Cambridge was greatly enjoyed by the visiting athletes. They had dinner at the Harvard track training table in the Varsity Club and then made a tour of the grounds. After this they went to Soldiers field, where they held a short practice on the fast Stadium track and watched the holding of the Harvard interclass games. All of the runners were much pleased with the track.

PREVENTING REAR AXLE NOISE

It is a very simple matter in most cases to stop the humming of the rear axles of cars that are one or two years out of date. In the greater majority of cases the trouble can be remedied in a short space of time with a wrench and in most instances the maker of the axle or his agent will gladly make the adjustments without cost.

DRAINING GASOLINE FILTER

A good way to make sure that the gasoline filter is drained often, is to use it whenever gasoline is required to wash a spark plug or to clean any parts of the machine. This will bring the filter drain cock into constant use, and prevent the gasoline settling.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Oregon has named April 25 as good roads day, and on that day Oregon roads will receive some needed repairs.

General Manager Alfred Reeves of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is on a two weeks' trip which will take in Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis and Detroit. Mr. Reeves will visit the principal factories in these cities.

While Brooklyn, N. Y., will not have an automobile show this year, there will be a gala week among the local automobile dealers the last week in this month and all the show rooms will be decorated and have displays.

The Cleveland city council has given sanction to the plan of a company to establish motor bus service in several outlying districts of the city. It is planned, as an experiment, to operate two buses at the start and later, if found successful, to establish additional service.

The April meeting of the Indiana section of the Society of Automobile Engineers was held at the Hoosier Motor Club rooms, Indianapolis. "Tendencies in Body Design" and "Vacuum System of Fuel Feed" were the papers by J. C. Collins and Webb Jay.

Michigan's secretary of state is sending a circular to the police department of every city asking them to enforce the automobile law this spring more thoroughly than ever before, and to arrest every person operating without a license tag.

The Bay State Automobile Association wants to engage in a golf tussle, with the players of the Manhattan Automobile Club and while matters have not gone as far as a challenge, the Bay Staters have put the affair up for consideration by the New York players.

In order to facilitate the movement of visitors to the Panama-Pacific exposition, a company has recently been organized in San Francisco to operate a line of motor buses from the downtown district to the exposition grounds. The buses will be of a modern type, double-decked, will seat 50 persons and make a trip from the ferry to the grounds in 20 minutes.

As a further step in the motorizing of the municipality a fleet of 25 light motor trucks has been bought by the New York police department and some already have been put in service as patrol wagons in certain precincts throughout the city.

The new wagons have special side-screens bodies, providing room for 12 persons inside and two outside on the driver's seat. The speed ranges from 18 to 25 miles an hour.

According to the figures made public by Mitchell May, secretary of state for New York, there never has been in the history of that state such a gain in automobile registrations during the same period as this year. There were upward of 100,000 machines, including those of dealers, registered last Saturday, which number exceeds the entire registration for 1911, nearly equals that of 1912 and is over two thirds of the total number registered last year.

Ralph De Palma has accepted an offer to drive a car in the French grand prix automobile race, which will be run July 4. He will sail June 4 to tune up the car, and will probably participate in a race meet on the Brooklands track before the big race. The car he will drive is a four-cylinder machine, with four valves in each cylinder, actuated by an overhead camshaft. It comes inside the 300 cubic inches piston displacement limit, being 3.93 by 5.51.

New Orleans motor organizations are opposing City Commissioner Newman of New Orleans in his plan to enforce a recent ordinance making necessary a license fee from each person permitted to operate a motor car on the streets of that city. The ordinance also provides that a picture of the driver must be carried ready for reference in case it should be demanded by any policeman. There is no objection to the examination to determine the competency of all drivers, but the picture and fee features are being attacked.

The Electric Vehicle Association of America will hold its fifth annual convention this year in Philadelphia during October, the exact date to be announced later. The Philadelphia section, organized during the present administration, now having a membership in excess of 50, secured during a few months, is planning to make the 1914 convention not only the largest but the most interesting and constructive the association has held. At the annual meeting of the Lake City, Minn., Automobile Club the following officers were elected: Dr. C. V. Cole, president; H. F. Johns, vice-president; H. V. Fick, secretary, and W. A. Hubbard, treasurer.

TINNING WIRE TERMINALS

By rubbing with any soldering flux and dipping them into solder the terminals of cables of wires may be tinned, and this will help considerably to maintain good electrical contacts. The soft coating is easily scraped clean by the screwing down of the fasteners and there is a good resting action.

JUDGE CORBETT BEGINS DUTIES

Judge Joseph J. Corbett, who was recently appointed judge of the land court to succeed Judge Clarke, assumed the duties of that office Friday.

HORSE VEHICLES SHOW DECREASE IN MANY CITIES

Massachusetts Has Shown a Falling Off of Nearly 20 Per Cent in Fourteen Years

NEW YORK—Sixteen out of 31 principal American cities show a decrease of the number of licensed horse-drawn vehicles in relation to population. In seven cities there was an actual decrease in 1912, as shown by statistics collected by an organization of horse interests for the years 1911 and 1912. Official figures for the last year were not available at the time.

These seven cities and their respective percentages of decrease are: Indianapolis, 14.5; Columbus, O., 5.9; San Francisco, 4.9; St. Louis, 2.4; Omaha, 2.1; New York, 1.8, and Chicago, 1.5.

The rate of increase in licensed horse-drawn vehicles has not kept pace with the growth of population, in nine other cities where there was an average increase of 2 per cent in horse vehicles and an average increase in population of 7.8 per cent a year.

During the last 14 years there has been a decrease of horses in Massachusetts from 194,598 in 1900 to 156,933 in 1913—a falling off of nearly 20 per cent—as shown by the records of the assessors. In Boston and its suburbs the decrease was 9 per cent in the 14 years.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

During 1913 there were 28,177 motorcycles licensed in London.

Hutchinson, Kan., motorcyclists opened the riding season with a 60-mile sociability run to Little River and return.

Forty new members have been taken into the Freeport (Ill.) Motorcycle Club as a result of six weeks' membership campaign.

Chief of Police Heintz of Gary, Ind., is highly pleased with the service given by the motorcycles recently installed in the police department.

Members of the West Side Motorcycle Club of Springfield, O., are planning to run to Indianapolis to attend the Speedway race on May 30.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., has just closed its first exclusive motorcycle show, and its success assures the holding of similar exhibits in the future.

The annual hill climb of the Atlanta (Ga.) Motorcycle Club will take place the latter part of May. Weight and coasting contests will be among the features of the meet, as well as speed events.

A series of three endurance runs over the same course is planned by the Freeport (Ill.) Motorcycle Club. Each run is to be 120 miles in length, and they will take place on May 17, June 19 and Sept. 20.

Another feature has been added to the program of the Motorcycle Day celebration in Sacramento, Cal., which will make the event of nation-wide interest. Chairman Donovan of the competition committee of the Federation of American Motorcyclists has decided that the five-mile professional national championship race of the F. A. M. shall be held in connection with this meet. Other features of the celebration, in addition to the numerous competitions, are a barbecue and a decorated motorcycle parade.

Twenty-six thousand four hundred and four! That is the present membership of the Federation of American Motorcyclists. And there is no let up in the efforts of motorcyclists to raise this number to 30,000—the mark the organization has set to attain by the time of the next annual convention in July. In addition to the individual riders who have joined the F. A. M., there are 20 new motorcycle clubs throughout the country which have been formed as a direct result of the special membership campaign which was launched on March 1, and which will continue through April, May and June. Handsome awards will be given to the clubs bringing in the largest number of riders during this campaign.

SIT TIGHT ON ROUGH ROADS

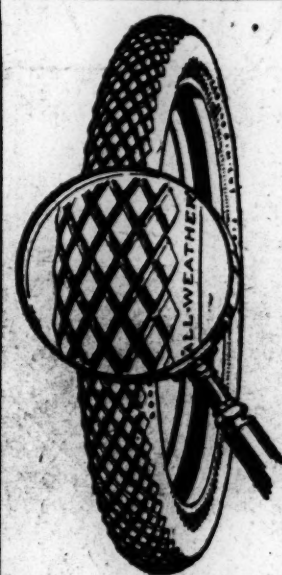
When driving on rough roads the operator should be careful to sit in such a position that his feet will not be shaken off the pedals. Otherwise, when the clutch is disengaged, as it should be going over a rough spot, and the car allowed to coast, the feet may be jarred off the pedals, allowing the clutch to slam in and causing great strain on the gears and transmission.

ROCKLAND WILL MOVE SCHOOL

ROCKLAND, Mass.—To save the old elms on North Union street, the Gleason school building will be taken across lots from its present site on Church street to North Union street. This was decided at a special town meeting last night.

ART MUSEUM BIDS OPENED

NEW YORK—Bids were opened by the park commissioner yesterday for the construction of two new wings for the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Some Tires Cost \$5 to \$14 More Than Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires

Sixteen makes sell higher—up to one-half higher. Seven now ask as much for three tires as Goodyear asks for four. All because our matchless output has brought Goodyear costs way down.

Save This Extra Price

Remember that No-Rim-Cuts were for years the high-priced tires. They cost one-fifth more than others, because of costly features others never used.

Now their very popularity has brought down making cost. No-Rim-Cut prices last year dropped 28 per cent. Get this saving in the tires you buy this year.

Get These Things, Too

Get our No-Rim-Cut feature. No other satisfactory way has been found to end this fearful waste.

Get our "On-Air" cure. This extra process saves the blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. We give it to you at an extra cost of \$1.50 daily.

Get our rubber rivets. We form hundreds in each tire, before vulcanization, to combat tread separation.

Get our All-Weather

—the best anti-skid tread. It is double-thick, tough and enduring. Its grips are deep and sharp. Yet it runs like a plain tread—is smooth and flat and regular.

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We offer you what seems to be the maximum in tires. After thousands of efforts we believe No-Rim-Cut tires mark the present-day limit in low cost per mile.

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Any Dealer can supply you Goodyear Tires. If the wanted size is not in stock he will telephone our Local Branch.

(1529)

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Bernard Thomas is still continuing his most interesting review of the decisions on the rules of golf committee during 1913, and the following will without doubt clear up many disputed points—and we all owe a debt of gratitude to Golf Illustrated for persuading Mr. Thomas to go over the decisions for us.

An old conundrum—when can one lift to evade a stymie?—was illustrated in a case from Sidcup in which it was asked whether the fact that B's ball stymied A's disentitled A to lift in accordance with rule 27 (3) when casual water intervened between his ball and the hole. The decision points out that this section 3 of rule 27 is an exception to rule 6 (directing that a ball must be played where it lies) and that as each player has the right to lift in his turn, the stymie cannot recur, A's ball being played from its new position before B's ball is lifted.

A case from the Shanklin and Sandown Club on this same section of rule 27 excited at the time dissent from certain critics who thought it was in direct conflict with another case (where a player dropped instead of teeing, under stroke rule 11) which will be referred to later; though, to me, there is no analogy at all between the cases. The short point was, whether a player who had lifted his ball on the putting-green owing to casual water might drop instead of placing it. The point arose in a stroke competition, and the rules committee adjudged the player disqualified for not placing "by hand" as directed by the rule. In match play the penalty is, of course, loss of hole; but in stroke play, disqualification—presumably for not playing "the stipulated round."

Obviously parties resorting to the rules committee must be in agreement as to their facts, or no decision can be given; and, therefore, it was futile to submit a query as to what was to be done where the parties to a match could not agree upon the spot on which a ball displaced on the putting-green should be replaced. (The owner of the ball wished to stymie his opponent.)

A problem based on rule 33 reeks of the study lamp. B is left with a putt for the half, which he misses; and his ball after passing the hole hits his opponent, A. Of course, this is just the "hard case" that the beneficent rule 33 was made for, and A comes within its terms and gets his half, despite his breach of rule 18. Note, however, that had B been playing "one off two" and had hit hard enough to send his ball into the next parish, rule 33 would not have saved A from the consequences of not getting out of the way. A striking commentary on the superfluous nature of this rule is afforded by the rules committee's own words: for, as they very truly point out, "If A had conformed to the first clause of the etiquette of golf it is very unlikely that the incident would have occurred." Then why legislate for it? A further question based on the hypothesis that rule 33 applied, asking what is to prevent a player left with a difficult putt for the half deliberately trying to secure the half by hitting his opponent instead of finding the hole, met with the reply that "the rules of golf are framed on the supposition that golfers play honestly"—a declaration that, in view of certain tendencies of recent legislation, does not ring quite true.

Grounding in Hazards

A tendency to construe with greater strictness rule 25 relating to the conditions of play in hazards is shown in four cases. The full penalty was imposed for grounding in a bunker about four yards from the ball without improving the lie before taking up the stance; and also for practising shots in a rut sans ball 50 yards down the road from where the ball lay in a similar rut (no punishment too severe for this player!). Again, a player who made a practise swing in a bunker by way of showing his partner how to deal with a bunkered ball, and struck the sand about three yards away from the ball (but without interfering with its lie), was held to have lost the hole for his side, it being observed that one of the objects of the prohibition of grounding in hazards is to prevent a player from testing the consistency of the soil, and as the practise stroke might have conveyed this information to his partner, it was only equitable that the side should lose the hole.

Similarly a player loses the hole for swinging his club through grass in a bunker to test the strength of the grass, although not addressing the ball. It will be remembered that the old exception in favor of "permanent grass" has disappeared from the "hazard" definition. And, finally, in the most recent decision it has been laid down in the widest terms, without any qualification, that "under rule 25 a player (whether he is addressing the ball or not) may not ground or sole his club within the limits of a hazard."

There were some interesting cases on the rule dealing with water hazards. In one foursome match a player could not find his ball beyond a pond which he thought he had escaped; but after a few minutes one of the other side's caddies produced the ball, which he said he had found in the water at the edge of the pond. The side to which the ball belonged naturally claimed the hole; but the caddy's employer, with fine disdain of his opponents' powers of recovery, dissented on the ground that the ball was unplayable. The hole was then played out, which was adjudged the proper procedure as the claim was not admitted; and the hole was, of course, given to the side whose ball had been picked up by the caddy of one of their opponents. It was pointed out that it is the player's side only that may determine whether a ball lying in water is to be played or lifted in accordance with rule 27 (1.) In another case, where a player thought he had driven into a pond, and dropped another ball under rule 27 (leaving his caddy to look for the first ball, which was then found in long grass outside the pond), it was held that the player had lost the hole.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
April 18.....From 6:30 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
April 19.....From 7:00 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
April 20.....From 7:01 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
April 21.....From 7:02 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
April 22.....From 7:03 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
April 23.....From 7:04 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
April 24.....From 7:05 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.
April 25.....From 7:06 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.

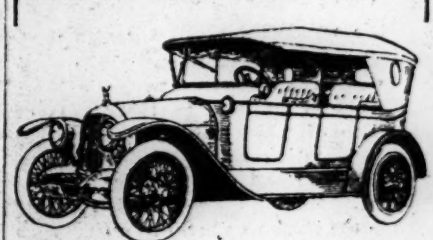
SECOND BANQUET FOR OPERATORS

The Massachusetts Automobile Operators' Association will hold its second annual banquet at the American house this evening and a most successful evening is expected. A large number of guests has been invited among whom are Gov. David I. Walsh, Mayor J. M. Curley, Hon. Curtis Guild, President L. R. Spear and Secretary James Fortescue of the A. A. A., District Attorney J. C. Pelletier, J. R. Coolidge, Jr., Sherman L. Whipple, Hon. J. A. Brackett, Col. W. D. Sohler, Hon. C. L. Johnson, and John A. Coulthurst. Many prominent men in public life and automobile circles will also be present.

The committee has secured many novel and valuable souvenirs which will make the evening long to be remembered by those who attend. The committee of arrangements is as follows: W. F. G. Pratt, chairman; D. M. Johnson, secretary; Thomas Faulkner, treasurer; C. J. Bailey, Michael Geary, James Travers and Carl Richardson.

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With Wire Wheels, \$2465

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Magellan Strait Now Is Seen as a History Maker

Waterway Found by Portuguese Mariner Has Been Factor in Navigation Despite Its Many Forbidding Aspects

SHIPS TO SAY ADIEU

However much the heart of the hardy sea captain may thrill in anticipation of his first trip through the Panama canal, it is safe to predict that the actual experience is going to be tame indeed compared with that of those bold navigators who first made their way from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the strait of Magellan. That was nearly 400 years ago, and though seamen have been going through the strait from that time to this, it is significant of the bleak nature of that part of the globe that no extensive settlements have grown up there in all these years, and the waters never have been completely charted. Traffic has gone through the strait mainly because the route is so much shorter and less perilous than that around Cape Horn, but now that the passage through the Panama canal will mean for many ships an even greater saving in time, it may be taken for granted that the popularity of the strait is going to decline as soon as the canal is opened.

Probably every schoolboy knows how the strait of Magellan came by its name, but from the standpoint of mere interest alone it is a story that will bear repeating well. It was in 1519 that Magellan, the Portuguese, set out with a fleet of five vessels to reach the Spice islands by the western route and to occupy them for the King of Spain. The ships were provisioned for two years, for inasmuch as no one had yet made the voyage there was no way to tell how long it was likely to take. After calling at the Canary islands and Cape Verde, the fleet finally reached what is now the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, after which they sailed southward to Port St. Julian, where Magellan decided to put up for the winter, which in this southern climate, it will be remembered, extends over the months that correspond to the northern summer.

Named Patagonia

It was during his four months' stay here that the adjoining country received its name of Patagonia, for when Magellan saw the natives he was so impressed with the clumsy shoes or more properly mocassins, that they wore that he called them Patagones or Clumsy Feet, and the name has clung to the people and country ever since.

About the middle of October Magellan left Port St. Julian and a few days later he discovered the strait which since has borne his name. To the northern point of entrance he gave the name of Cape Virgins. As the fleet made its way through the narrow passage the sailors noticed fires on the hillsides on the south side. At first they thought these were small volcanoes, but found out later that they were fires lit by the natives to signal the approach of strangers. Accordingly Magellan gave the place the name of Tierra del Fuego or Land of Fire.

Magellan made little attempt to survey the strait. He wished to push on to the Spice islands as quickly as possible, and besides, as he himself says, "Seeing the country was rocky and stark with eternal cold, it would be useless to waste many days in examining it." He made the passage in 37 days and then sailed on to Cebu in the heart of the Philippines, where he fell in battle with the natives. Of the five ships in the fleet only one, the *Vittoria*, under the command of Sebastian del Cano, succeeded in getting back to Europe, thus being the first ship to sail around the world. But since it was Magellan who was really responsible for the success of the enterprise, it is he and not Sebastian del Cano who is usually called the first circumnavigator of the globe.

Difficult to Navigate

Of the second expedition through the strait a certain staff commander by the name of A. W. Miller, who—to quote his own words—"spent a good 10 years of my life wandering about the straits of Magellan and eastern shores of the Pacific," wrote the following account in 1884: "The next expedition to the straits of Magellan of which we have any notice was in 1525; it consisted of six ships under the command of a Spaniard named Loyaola. He took five months getting out to the straits and no less a time than four months getting through them, but this, considering the crazy creakle shells that men used to go about the world in, is not quite so surprising as at first sight may appear, for although the distance is less than 400 miles, the winds are generally from the westward, or against a ship going through to the Pacific. I have been as many as nine days going through the straits of Magellan in a powerful steamer."

The third adventurer to go through the strait was a Spaniard called Alcazava, who fitted up a fleet of three ships at his own expense, and managed to get through the narrows with little difficulty. "For nearly 50 years after this," the same writer continues, "the straits of Magellan seem to have been a dead letter to the whole world—indeed people even began to believe that they had been filled up by some high convulsion of nature. In the year 1577, however, our own Sir Francis Drake appears upon the scene. He sailed with a fleet of five ships, the largest of which was only 100 tons burthen, for the South sea, via the straits of Magellan."

Importance Not Early Seen

Drake got through the straits in 16 days, and later by sailing southward found out what previously had not been

known, namely that only a few degrees south of the straits there was an end to the continent of South America. In the succeeding years expeditions, sometimes under English, sometimes under Spanish command, continued to go through the strait, and some attempts were made to establish colonies in this region but with little success.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century the passage was not considered of great importance, if one is to judge by a statement made in the *Naval Gazetteer* of 1802, which referred to the strait as a long and intricate route of navigation, not likely ever to be of any service, and therefore not needing any particular description. But 70 years later the strait, as the entrance or high road to the Pacific, was described by another writer as playing a most important part in the list of navigable waters. For this difference in the strait's importance in less than 100 years the development of steam navigation was of course largely responsible.

The scenery of the strait has been variously described by those who have been through, and the fact that opinions differ so widely may be laid to the changing aspects of the region with the succession of seasons. For the most part, however, the general consensus seems to be that the country is bleak and forbidding. Yet at the western end the scenery is said to rival that of the fjords of Norway; high, savage-looking peaks light up wonderfully in the glow of sunset, and numerous waterfalls and cascades descend into bays on either side. There is little vegetation until one reaches the eastern part of Long Reach; then trees begin to appear of respectable size, whereas in the west one sees only stunted bushes. After Punta Arenas, the land becomes comparatively low, hilly and grassy. It is pretty good pasture land for sheep, and excellent for growing potatoes.

Naturalist Describes Land

Punta Arenas is the capital of this whole region, which now bears the name of the territory of Magellanes and is part of Chile. A graphic description of this settlement, together with some points on its history, was given by the naturalist, Robert O. Cunningham, in his "Notes on the Natural History of



Family of natives in the territory of Magellanes

the Strait of Magellan," published in 1871.

"The settlement, the only one in the strait with the exception of a small outpost at Freshwater bay, about 20 miles to the southwestward, was, at the time of our arrival," he states, "almost entirely a penal one, the population with the exception of a few artisans, including a Russian and a Yankee blacksmith, consisting of Chilean convicts, transported for a variety of offenses and maintained under military discipline; a detachment of about 50 soldiers, under a captain and lieutenant, being stationed here to preserve order. About a year later, however, the number of the inhabitants was considerably increased by the arrival of about 500 emigrants from Chile, who were subsidized by the Chilean government, until able to maintain themselves in their new quarters. "There can, I think, be no doubt that

the Chilean government have acted wisely in selecting Punta Arenas as the site of a colony, as, from the character of its climate and situation, it combines many advantages not to be met with in an equal degree in the country to eastward or westward. There is, however, considerable room for doubting as to whether the colony can ever be self-sustaining. The climate does not appear to be warm enough for the ripening of cereals, with the exception of the hardier kinds, such as rye and some forms of barley, although green crops, such as potatoes, peas, cabbages and lettuce, often come to maturity."

Gold and Coal Deposits

"A deposit of coal was discovered some years ago, but as yet it has not been worked to any great extent, and, I confess, it appeared to me of very inferior quality. Gold has also been found in the bed of the river; but it remains to be proved whether it occurs in sufficient quantity to pay extensive working. Timber there is in plenty; but as gigantic forests exist in south Chili, the mother country can be but little benefited by it.

"Time, however, will alone show whether this opinion is correct; and I need hardly say I should be very glad to find it disproved by the steadily increasing prosperity of the colony, which has within the last year or two been brought into more immediate contact with the civilized world by the passage of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels through the strait, on their way to and from Valparaiso.

"A curious instance of the changes that may occur within a very short period of years is furnished by the establishment of this new line of steamers; for at the commencement of our survey there was no regular traffic through the strait, so that it was quite an event to encounter a vessel, while probably before these words are in type there will be a fortnightly service in each direction."

The writer's hope that the colony might become a prosperous community has been fulfilled in some measure in the years since then if one is to judge by the descriptions of the place given by visitors in the last two decades. An account of Punta Arenas in 1896 speaks of it as "a Chilean coaling station" and says "What with sheep-farming, gold mining and hunting, the settlers in this dreary land seemed not the worst off in the world. Altogether the place was quite new and supported two papers—dailies, I think."

Thriving Port Described

Ten years later some one speaks of Punta Arenas as a thriving port with modern improvements, paved streets, large wooden residences, and good stores, and says that the prosperity of the port has been due to the development of the surrounding country and to gold mines. Another account written in the same year refers to the fact that an American company was working a gold mine in this region, and that there was also a good deal of business in furs carried on at Punta Arenas.

An idea of what the whole territory of Magellanes is like today may be gained from a description which states that the only permanent settlements are at Punta Arenas, Palomares, Mina Marta and Ultima Esperanza, all of which are east of the Andes and partially sheltered from the westerly storms. "In this sheltered region," the account runs, "are open plains where sheep are grazed. A few sheep ranges have been established on Tierra del Fuego. Some nomadic tribes of Indians inhabit Tierra del Fuego and the extreme southern end of the mainland, but their numbers are small. Coal has been found in the vicinity of Punta Arenas, and gold occurs."

The fact that after nearly 400 years only four permanent settlements should have been established in this region, which comprises an area of over 71,000 square miles, is indicative of its uninviting nature from the standpoint of the agriculturalist, the manufacturer, and the promoter of any form of commercial enterprise.

Captain Slocum's Voyage

One of the most graphic descriptions ever written of a trip through the straits of Magellan has been given to the world by Joshua Slocum, "a naturalized Yankee," who sailed around the world alone in a sloop 36 feet 9 inches long,

14 feet 2 inches wide, and 4 feet 2 inches deep in the hold. It was on April 24, 1895, that Captain Slocum set sail from Boston, and on Feb. 11, 1896, the *Spray*, as his boat was named, rounded Cape Virgins and entered the strait of Magellan. Before he could reach Punta Arenas to cast anchor, there, the sloop encountered a gale which continued for 30 hours and almost blew the little boat out of the strait. The whole trip was a succession of exciting experiences, sometimes with the "williwaws," sometimes with the savages who pursued the sloop in canoes.

There were some days when the wind blew so hard that Captain Slocum could do nothing but anchor in some sheltered cove and wait for the wind to stop. The *Spray* "anchored and weighed many times," he says, "and beat many days against the current, with now and then a 'slant' for a few miles, till finally she gained anchorage and shelter for the night at Port Tamar, with Cape Pillar in sight to the west. Here I felt the throbs of the great ocean that lay before me. I knew that I had put a world behind me, and that I was opening out another world ahead. I had passed the haunts of savages. Great piles of granite mountains of bleak and lifeless aspect were now astern; on some of them not even a speck of moss had ever grown. There was an unfinished newness all about the land."

Incidents Told

Throughout the whole west end of the strait, Captain Slocum writes, he saw no animals except dogs owned by savages, and few birds and seals. He sometimes heard the scream of some kind of wild fowl and several times saw a steamboat duck scurrying away. He did little fishing, but found a great abundance of mussels on which he fared sumptuously. The captain's adventures in the strait did not end with his entrance into the Pacific, for a tempest drove the *Spray* toward Cape Horn, where the seas were so rough that he was glad enough to find his way back into the strait by way of Cockburn channel, and then beat his passage through a second time to the Pacific. This time he met a steamship, the *Colombia*, from New York bound for San Francisco, and received a generous contribution of provisions. After he reached Port Angosto he tried time and

time again to put to sea, but without success.

"Many of the incidents," he narrates, "were ludicrous. When I found myself, for instance, disentangling the sloop's mast from the branches of a tree after she had drifted three times around a small island against my will, I had to speak about it, and I apostrophized the *Spray* as an impatient farmer might his horse or his ox. 'Didn't you know,' cried I, 'didn't you know that you couldn't climb a tree?' But the poor old *Spray* had essayed, and successfully too, nearly everything else in the strait of Magellan, and my heart softened when I thought of what she had gone through. Moreover, she had discovered an island. On the charts this one she had sailed around was traced as a point of land. I named it Alan Eric island, after a worthy literary friend whom I had met in strange by-places, and I put up a sign, 'Keep off the grass,' which, as discoverer, was within my rights."

Voyage of Naval Squadron

It was on April 13, 1896, that the *Spray* finally got away from the port and started for Cape Pillar, and then out into the broad Pacific again straight on for the island of Juan Fernandez, which she made in 13 days.

Twelve years after Captain Slocum's hazardous passage there occurred another event which doubtless will always be recorded in the history of the strait—the battleship squadron of the Atlantic fleet in its cruise around the world steamed through the strait, anchoring in Possession bay on the night of Jan. 31, 1908, having left Rio de Janeiro 19 days before, and three weeks later reached Callao, Peru. The squadron was preceded some weeks by the pathfinders, the *Washington* and *Tennessee*, and P. B. Golden, master-at-arms on the latter, states that the *Tennessee* during part of the trip through the strait made a record speed of 20 knots an hour.

"As we neared the straits of Magellan," he says, "it became so cold that we changed our white duck uniforms for the blue, although it was the spring of the year in this latitude. At 9:30 a. m. of Nov. 23 we entered and steamed through the eastern part of Magellan straits against a moderate westerly gale, this being the first heavy wind or rough sea we had on our cruise of 7000 miles

down the Atlantic coast. At 5 p. m. the squadron dropped anchor off Punta Arenas, but it was such a bleak and barren spot that few men went ashore.

The widest part of the strait is 20 miles and the narrowest one mile. The most remarkable of all the mammoth peaks to be seen on the straits is Mt. Sarmiento, which rises to a height of about 7000 feet. At 3:55 a. m. of Nov. 27 we steamed out of Punta Arenas, heading for the Pacific, on whose waters few of these on board ever had been. Again we struck a heavy gale and high seas, and proceeding at half speed we passed safely through into the Pacific, reaching the port of Valparaiso Dec. 1."

Strait's place in Future

As the building of the transcontinental railroad from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires meant a decreasing use of the straits of Magellan, so the building of the Panama canal will mean the same thing but in much greater measure. European trade to Valparaiso probably will choose the northern route through the canal, and it is likely that much of the trade between the east and west coasts of South America will go the same way.

It may be that ships going from as far south on the east coast as Montevideo may even take the northern route to Valparaiso at certain seasons of the year rather than hazard the shorter course through the straits of Magellan; and this may likewise be true of ships setting out from Valparaiso for Montevideo and Buenos Aires, a trip which may be made now in 11 days.

At any rate scores of ships which have weathered the straits will pass that way no more, and until some discovery is made which will draw people into this southern country to develop it extensively, it seems not unlikely that Magallanes will continue to bear a title once applied to part of it by Captain Cook and often used since then by those who have been in that part of the world—"the land of desolation."

Yet the fact must never be forgotten that in the development of the shipping interests of the world the straits of Magellan have played a most important part, and the man whose name they bear has come to be regarded as worthy of a place with Columbus and Marco Polo, for by his discovery he proved that it was possible to sail around the world.

STORE NEWS

Mrs. Mary Clark Herman, organizer and instructor for the Pictorial Review Pattern Company, who has been with some of the Boston stores for three weeks in the interest of her company, will spend next week in Providence and Brockton and then go to New York. She will visit Washington, Baltimore and other southern cities before returning in June.

T. K. Cory, vice-president and store manager of the William Filene's Sons Company, with Mrs. Cory, will sail today on the steamer *Celtic* from New York for a trip through the Mediterranean. They will stop at Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Sorrento, Amalfi, Capri, Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Venice, Nice and Genoa. They expect to return about the first of June.

E. J. Sherman, formerly of the decorating department of the Gilchrist Company, has resigned to accept a position with the W. & A. Bacon Company.

Walter A. Weed has joined the sales force of C. F. Hovey & Co. and is located in the wash goods section.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include J. F. Duggan of Chandler & Co., F. A. Burdick, Mr. Stuart and Miss E. F. Nolan of the Jordan Marsh Company, Miss H. B. Cobham of the R. H. White Company, C. H. Sheffield, W. Silberman, John F. Johnson, H. W. Childs of the William Filene's Sons Company, W. Finlayson of R. H. Stearns & Co. and J. A. Magrane and William Daly of the Magrane Houston Company.

MR. GOETHALS SAYS ALL SHOULD PAY

PANAMA, C. Z.—Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, said Friday: "I have always maintained that the government should obtain revenue from every ship using the canal, and that it is not the coastwise trade that needs protection." Colonel Goethals does not wish to leave the zone now to testify at Washington, as he has been requested, but he will leave here Wednesday if the Senate committee insists that he appear.

REPUBLICAN CLUB TO DINE TONIGHT

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester County Republican Club will have its annual dinner tonight at the Ray State house. State Senator Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., has been selected for toastmaster. Congressman Samuel E. Winslow, Calvin D. Page and Clarence B. Miller, Minnesota, will speak.

ROADS SUED FOR IMPORTING IDLE

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Suit to collect \$33,000 as penalty and \$5000 damages for bringing the army of 165 unemployed into Colorado Springs last week was filed in the district court Friday by the county commissioners of El Paso county against the Denver & Rio Grande and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad companies.

WHEELER MEMORIAL LIBRARY AT ORANGE OPENED TO PUBLIC

ORANGE, Mass.—This town's new \$50,000 library, the gift of Mrs. Almira E. (Wheeler) Thompson, in memory of her late husband, John W. Wheeler, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The main exercises, which were honored by the presence of Gov. David I. Walsh and staff, took place at 2 o'clock in the town hall, which was filled to its capacity.

The new structure fills the desires and urgent need of the townspeople for years, for it will not only house the books of the library, but a reading room will be provided and a room for the exhibition of relics of the Orange Antiquarian Society as well.

The following program was given: Music, Bryant's orchestra; invocation, the Rev. E. S. Pressey; music, high school chorus; historical sketch, Henry S. Ames; selection, orchestra; address, Gov. David I. Walsh; music high school chorus; address, Prof. Asa H. Morton of Williams College; music, high school chorus; presentation of keys to town, Hervey S. Dawley, in behalf of the giver, Mrs. G. Tabor Thompson; acceptance for the town and presentation to chairman of the library trustees, George M. Underwood; acceptance of keys, Edward M. Buell;

selection, orchestra; on library steps, dedicatory prayer, the Rev. David W. Lovett.

The library, which is a model for artistic conception and convenience, is centrally located at East Main and Grove streets, and makes a splendid addition to the town's public buildings. The building is an adaptation of the French renaissance, with basement and one finished story, the foundations of which are of solid concrete. It has a frontage on East Main street of 60 feet, and side dimensions on Grove street of 68 feet. The front portion, which is 60x32 feet, contains fuel, storage and boiler-rooms in the basement, and adults' reading-room and children's reading-room on the first floor. The rear portion, with dimensions of 54x36 feet, contains stairway with entrance from Grove street, stack-room, librarian's room, workroom, storeroom and toilet-room. A historical and relic-room is located under the stack-room, this being provided for the exhibit of the Orange Antiquarian Society. The underpinning and steps of the building are of Fitchburg granite, fine cut, and the superstructure is of brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings. The roof is covered with green slate.

MISS WILSON TO BE WED ON MAY 7

WASHINGTON—That the wedding of Miss Eleanor Wilson to Secretary McAdoo will take place on Thursday, May 7, before a small gathering, was announced on Friday in this official statement:

"The President and Mrs. Wilson announce that the wedding of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson and Mr. William G. McAdoo will take place on Thursday, May 7.

"In accordance with the wishes of Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo, the wedding will be very small. Only the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, the cabinet and the immediate members of the two families are to be present."

MR. SULZER SUBMITS APPEAL

ALBANY, N. Y.—Appeal in the mandamus proceedings against State Controller William Sohmer, through which William Sulzer hopes to have the United States supreme court pass upon the validity of his impeachment, was submitted to the court of appeals on Friday.

HELEN TAFT SUFFRAGIST

HARTFORD, Conn.—Word was received Friday by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association that the latest recruit to the cause is Miss Helen Taft, who is a student at Bryn Mawr and whose mother is opposed to suffrage.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA LESS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Official figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, issued Friday, show that United States immigration to Canada decreased during the year by 31,479.

NAVY OFFICIAL ON INSPECTION

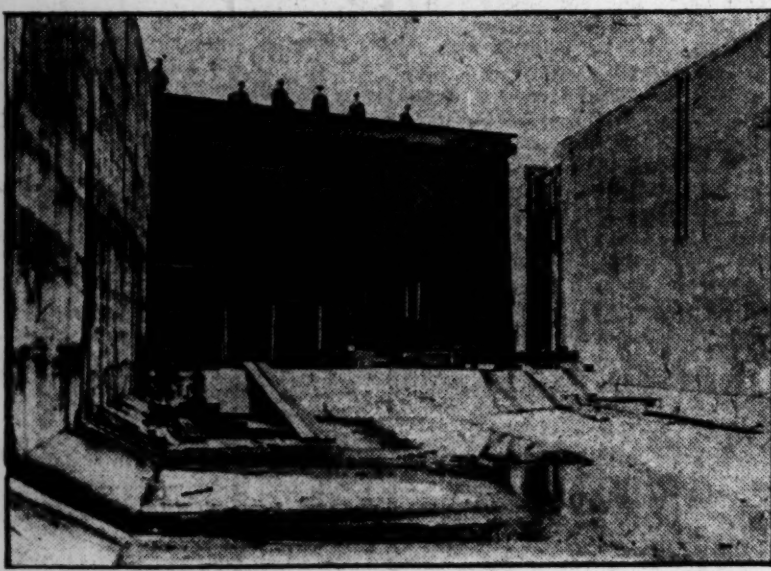
SAN FRANCISCO—After an inspection Friday of all the government properties and projects about San Francisco bay, Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, will leave today for Seattle.

FRYEBURG (ME.) ALUMNI MEET

More than 60 attended the twenty-second annual reunion and dinner of the Boston Alumni Association of Fryeburg (Me.) Academy last night at the Westminster hotel. Among those present were: Miss Anna Barrows, Mrs. E. L. Baker, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Barrows, Mrs. W. C. Billings, Miss L. C. Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. N. Burnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davis, Mrs. W. E. Deerow, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Alton Shedd, Dr. J. Z. Shedd, Mrs. J. W. Sheldons, Mrs. W. W. Fowle, Miss Alice Stearns, Mrs. Cora M. Smith, Miss E. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Spear, Mrs. Helen Stevens, Ralph Eastman, E. S. Fifield, Dr. James Gallison, Mrs. J. F. Howard, Miss Carrie Johnson, Miss Grace Lilley, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Mason, Mrs. N. M. McKean, Mrs. F. S. Nuttley, Miss Mabel Pierce, Prof. C. A. Page, Mrs. G. T. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Warren, Mrs. C. D. Webster, Miss S. C. Webster, Miss E. G. Whitaker, Mrs. F. A. Wiley, Mrs. F. romwell, Mrs. Ernest Woodbury, Miss S. E. Wiley.

NEW YORK MAYOR ESCAPES BULLET

NEW YORK—An attempt to assassinate Mayor Mitchell of New York failed here Friday. Michael P. Mahoney, an unemployed blacksmith, who had been refused work by the city, fired at the mayor as the latter took his seat in his automobile at city hall. Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, who sat next to the mayor, was injured by the bullet. The assailant was quickly seized and arrested.



Lock in the Charles river basin, with upper gate partly closed

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914

COMMON BOOK CIRCULATION
GREATER THAN BEST SELLER

Popular Volume, Having Many Characters, Keeps Presses Going Constantly and Runs Into Hundreds of Thousands for Its Many Patrons

There is one book published in New England that, although numbering its characters by the thousands—the fewer the better—is the rule with most modern writers—yet ranks far ahead of the six best sellers in distribution. A few changes may be made from time to time, a few more names added to the “dramatis personae” that throng its pages, but for the most part, its type forms lie in the printing shop year after year, and every few months the great presses turn out thousands upon thousands of new copies to the waiting public. Butchers and bakers and candlestick makers are all to be discovered therein, and every possessor of a copy usually can find one hero that is profoundly interesting to him.

This widely read book is none other than the telephone directory, which is usually picked up, hastily scanned, and tossed aside with never a thought for the careful and unending preparation that is always in progress. Hundreds of people are employed to print it. Thousands of dollars are spent on it annually. Freight cars, motor trucks, wagons and messenger boys by the score are used in its distribution. Yet every four months the entire output is collected and thrown into the waste paper pile, and a new edition takes its place.

Subscription's Publicity

When John Doe signs himself a subscriber to the service of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, he little realizes the amount of publicity that is in store for the family of Doe. The first people to become interested are the dozen or so workmen who have to do with the installation of the instrument, and a similar number of clerks who inscribe the account in the books of the company. Then it goes to the printer and appears in the “Addenda,” a sort of “continued in our next” list of new subscribers that is distributed to all the telephone operators in the metropolitan district.

It is not, however, until the end of the four months' period that it finds its way into the director, proper. In preparation for this, all the new names are arranged in alphabetical order, checked for corrections and then sent to the printing office for insertion in the coming edition.

It is the Lowell Courier Citizen that does the publishing work for the telephone company, and it takes no more than a moment's consideration to show that a good sized printing plant is needed for the carrying out of this task. The Boston telephone directory contains about 450 pages and approximately 150,000 names. These are kept in type form at all times. In addition to the Boston directory there are 21 other directories published three times a year for other parts of New England, so that in all there are nearly 2000 pages of type all set up and on hand all the year around in the shop. It has been estimated that this requires well over 1,500,000 separate pieces of type, amounting to about 20 tons of metal.

Process Rapid

When all the new names for a fresh edition of the Boston telephone directory have been received they are set in type, inserted in their proper places, and the forms are ready for the presses, where the paper passes between a printing cylinder and a roller that resembles the two rolls of a wringer. At this point comes in a step in the operation that calls for skill and patience, in a newspaper press room the stereotype plates, cast from the pages of type, are very quickly clamped in place on the revolving cylinders of the press and are instantly ready to receive the endless sheet of paper that is to be inked into telling significance.

The process on the directory press is different. Here the type used is smaller than that used in a newspaper. The

printed pages are run off at great speed, yet it is essential that every letter in every name and every numeral be clearly shown. To accomplish this a type page is locked in place on the cylinder, an impression made with a revolution of the cylinder, and if a certain name or number makes only a light impression a bit of padding is placed on the face of the large roller that holds the paper up against the printing cylinder. This padding has to be placed exactly opposite the faint letters and then as it revolves it presses the paper in deeper at that point. There are four printing cylinders on the press at Lowell, carrying 144 directory pages. And it takes 15 men two whole days to arrange the many bits of padding correctly. Once started, the great press turns out these pages at a lively rate. In a single year more than 1,500,000 pages are run off by this one press.

Reaching the Readers

Distribution is no small factor in this work and is usually let out by contract to some man who will guarantee to deliver the 270,000 or more directories necessary for the district within seven days. The books come to Boston in freight cars. Motor trucks carry them along the south and north shores and through the inland suburban districts, while in the city express wagons are used.

One feature of the contract made for the distribution is that a signed receipt shall be handed in for every book given out. Thus the company is sure that every subscriber gets a new book. Another important clause in the contract states that the distributor shall collect an old book for every new one. At times the telephone company has met with public objection on this point. The old books have been found to be valuable, and there seems to be no use in handing them over to be thrown away. It is pointed out by the directory department of the company, which is in charge of G. G. S. Perkins, that if subscribers keep old books they are pretty sure to ask the exchange operator for a number that has been changed. Then difficulty results, and the company usually gets the censure.

The directory department also makes a point of asking subscribers to correct their telephone memorandum cards and lists whenever a new book arrives. The amount of delay and misunderstanding that would be done away with if this injunction were carried out everywhere might be somewhat surprising.

Presses Run Constantly

As has been said, the company prints 21 other directories besides that of Boston, and the reissuing of these is so arranged that the presses are busy all the time. When one is finished a start is immediately made on another. When the time for the printing of the Boston book comes round, a goodly supply of extra help has to be called in. In all it takes from 150 to 200 men a month to complete this work. The yearly cost to the company for all three issues is more than \$150,000. The old books collected are sold to the waste paper men and aggregate about 1000 tons a year, but it is found that the price received barely covers the cost of collection.

The facilities offered to the present-day subscriber for telephone service are quite different from those he received 20 years ago. In 1892, when the first combination telephone directory was issued by the company, there were 18,000 subscribers in New England. Now there are more than 500,000 stations and one can sit at his phone and call any city to the south as far as New Orleans and any city or town to the west as far as Denver. And it is now announced that very soon, if one desires, he will be able to chat with a friend in San Francisco.

SAN DIEGO PLANT TURNS OUT
MUCH SALT BY SOLAR METHOD

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Although few San Diegans are aware of the fact, one of the largest salt manufacturing plants on the Pacific coast—the Western Salt Works—is situated at the head of the harbor of the Sun. The plant, which covers 400 acres, the Union says, is equipped with modern machinery at a cost of \$225,000, while the payroll monthly during the harvest season amounts to approximately \$5000.

O. C. Gibson, manager of the salt plant, said that 25,000 tons of salt were harvested during 1913, that the crop this year will exceed 40,000 tons, and that within two years, as new settling ponds are arranged, the annual output will exceed 65,000 tons.

During the last year, sales of the Western Salt Company have doubled. Over 11,000 tons of salt were contracted for by Los Angeles jobbers for the ice cream industry alone, while shipments of from 1000 to 10,000 ton lots are now being made to Portland, Tacoma, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B. C., principally to the Alaska Fisheries companies.

The plant at the head of the bay is said to be the finest location on the Pacific coast for such an establishment for solar salt making. Estimates on the annual net evaporation show that one acre of crystallizing area in San Diego harbor makes 700 tons of salt compared to 800 tons in the waters of San Francisco bay for the same area.

During the harvest season, 400 tons of crude salt are taken daily from the evaporating ponds by means of 36 small dump cars hauled by an electric an' gasoline locomotive, washed four times during the cleansing process, and then sorted into four different grades, all by mechanical processes. Four grades are put out by the firm, medium rock and very coarse, which is used exclusively by packers, a three quarter ice salt that is used in making ice cream, and a grade technically known as a half grind, utilized by packers in making brine.

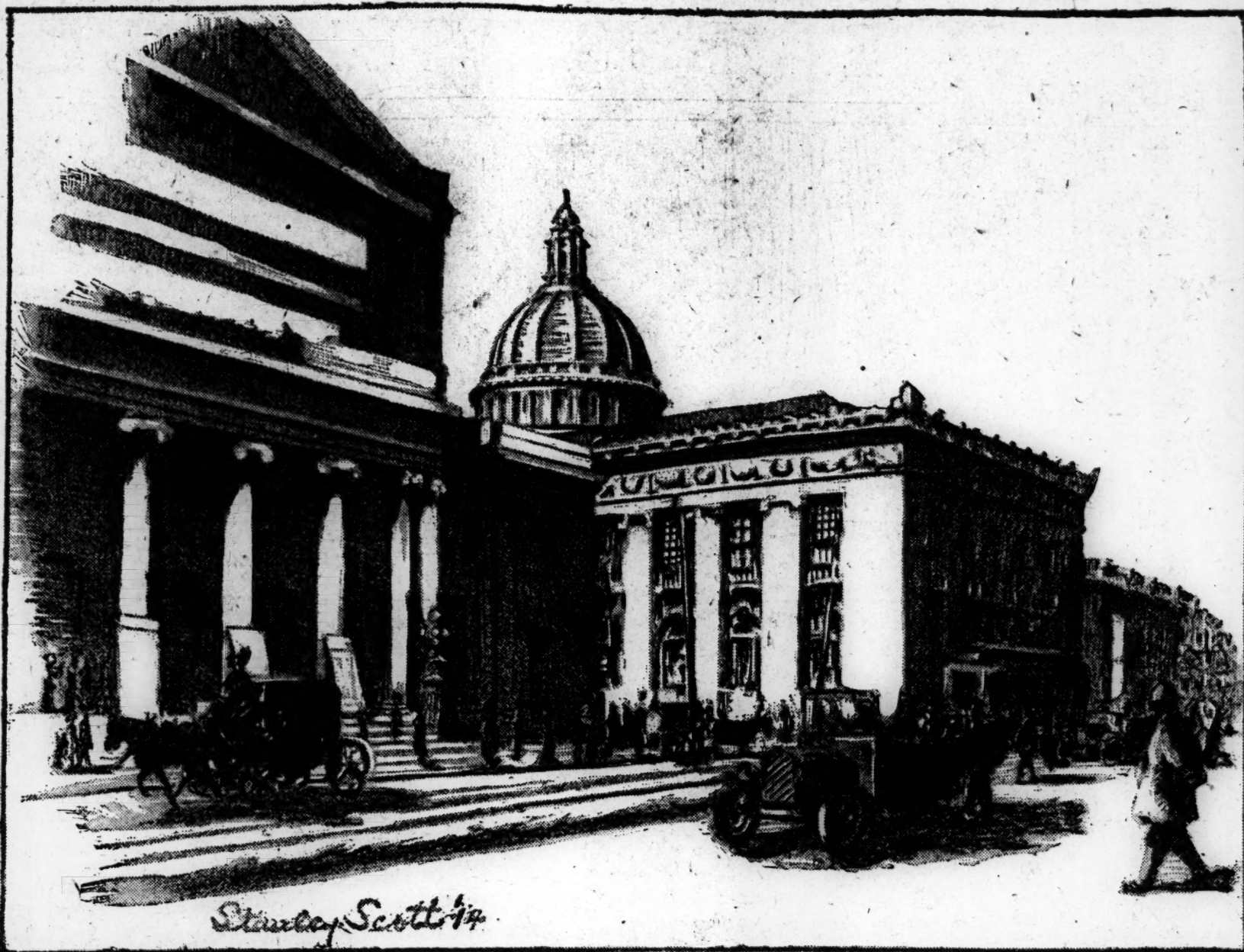
There is also an evaporating machine that grinds the rough salt suitable for table and dairy use, which is packed in cartons and packages of from 10 to 100 pounds.

While shipments are daily being made by rail and steamer, there are 24,000 tons of salt in three piles yet to be packed at the salt works. To those making a trip up the bay towards National City in a small boat, the salt looks like a huge mountain of white against the background of hills. The largest of the salt piles is 54 feet high.

MEMPHIS BOYS PUBLISH PAPER

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Boys of the Y. M. C. A. here are getting out a new publication called Memphis Boys. It is to be on strictly a business basis and is managed entirely by the boys, the News Semitar says.

BUILDINGS NOTED IN BACK BAY GROWTH



Symphony and Horticultural halls, Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, pioneer structures in district of many institutions

This corner, at the junction of Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, is distinguished by two notable brick buildings, Horticultural hall and Symphony hall, which have been the scenes of many festive gatherings in the way of banquets, concerts, exhibitions and social functions, as well as the meeting place of numerous conventions of the state and the nation. Horticultural hall belongs to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was organized in 1829. Within it great displays of flowers and

fruits are held in their seasons, many of these events being open free to the public. Every autumn a special feature is made of the products from children's gardens, and many prizes are awarded to boys and girls. The exhibits that have brought together the greatest number of people in recent years have been those of roses, sweet peas, rhododendrons and chrysanthemums.

Symphony hall is known the world over for its concerts given by the Boston Symphony orchestra, as well as for concerts and recitals by practically all the greatest musicians and singers. People

standing and sitting on the steps nearly the whole day waiting to buy “rush” seats for the Friday afternoon Symphony “rehearsals” have been a sight so long that they fail to excite comment now, except among strangers.

Cars pass this point going to the subway, to Dudley street, City Point, the North station, Brookline, Cambridge, Newton, Natick, Framingham and Worcester. As this is also a transfer point to and from various places, the corner is a very busy one especially late in the afternoon when the crowds are getting back home from the down town section

and other crowds are coming from this or that place of entertainment and the many schools of different kinds in the vicinity. The corner used to be considered as being almost at one end of the city, but with the advance of business and especially of institutions up Huntington avenue, and the construction of such buildings as that of the Y. M. C. A., the Boston opera house and the Museum of Fine Arts beyond Massachusetts avenue, it has come to be regarded as a central point, and the residential character of the section is gradually disappearing.

PORTLAND GETS
PROGRAM PLANS
FOR POSTOFFICE

Government to Build Four Story Office Structure to Handle Oregon City Mail Business

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland's new postoffice building, to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Hoyt, Park and Gilman streets, is to be of steel skeleton construction throughout, four stories and a basement, according to “program plans” received by Postmaster Myers from Washington.

The plans are in the nature of a memorandum for the six architects who will compete in supplying plans for the building, the Oregonian reports. The cost limit is fixed at \$1,000,000. The allowance for certain appliances and for fees to the architect appointed is to be limited to \$150,000, leaving \$850,000 gross for the construction of the building.

It is intended that the building shall be of the modern office-building type, rather than a monumental structure. The bill authorizing its construction requires that it shall be built to accommodate other governmental offices besides the postoffice.

It is estimated that the four stories and basement will be sufficient for these purposes, but it is intended that the foundation and frame shall be so designed as to permit of the addition of two more stories.

TOWNSHIP BUYS
WHOLE RAILROAD

MINNEAPOLIS—An item from Manitowish, Mich., to the Journal conveys the intelligence that Gamlen township has purchased a railroad—ties, rails, right of way and all—to maintain its connection with the outside world.

The railway has been operated by the Kan Harbor Lumber Company, but the cut of timber in that district having run out, it was decided to move.

The road is about five miles long and connects with the Soo line at Cooks, 10 miles west of Manitowish.

SUFFRAGE PARADE
IS DENIED ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Ga.—Because of other affairs on the same day, the women of the three suffrage associations of Atlanta have decided not to have a suffrage parade May 2. Instead there will be an open-air meeting on the capitol steps with 10-minute speeches and decorated automobiles will give out printed matter.

NORTH DAKOTA GETS BIG SUMS
FOR SCHOOLS FROM ITS LANDS

All Money Accruing to State From Lease or Sale of About 3,000,000 Acres Granted by Federal Government Is Used for Educational Purposes

FARGO, N. D.—It is not generally realized that the board of school and university lands has under its control a vast amount of land and a great amount of money, all to be used in time to come for educational work in the state of North Dakota. The work of the board is done in what is known as the state land department and this office is now in charge of Frank S. Henry, who has the title of “land commissioner.”

In talking with a Bismarck representative of the Forum, of the work and business of his department, Mr. Henry said:

“The state of North Dakota owned, by virtue of certain grants from the United States government, more than 3,000,000 acres of land. This land was granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes and all revenue derived from it by lease and sale or otherwise goes to the benefit of common schools and certain educational and charitable institutions of the state. There is today, remaining unsold, most of it in the center and western part of the state, 1,700,000 acres. The handling of these immense tracts of lands devolves upon the land department and the control is in the hands of the board consisting of the Governor, the auditor, the secretary of state, the superintendent of public instruction and the attorney-general. The general business of the department is of course transacted by the land commissioner.

Collection Grows Larger

“The January collections this year were the largest in the history of the state, and including principal payments, penalties, rents and interests on bonds and farm mortgages made a grand total of \$1,191,406.11, while one year ago the total was \$1,015,331.40.

“Collections of permanent funds from all sources from Jan. 1, 1913, to Jan. 1, 1914, amounted to \$1,282,066.81 and investments of \$1,049,222.10 were made in bonds and \$368,175 in farm mortgages, making a total of \$1,412,397.10 invested during the year.

“Of the total amount in the permanent fund Jan. 1, 1914, \$7,249,490.75 was invested in the state, such as state, county, municipal and school bonds, while \$1,984,395.85 was invested in farm loans, making a total of nearly \$9,250,000 invested in the state. The bonded indebtedness of the state is \$662,300 and of this amount \$429,300 is owned by the permanent fund of the common schools.

“Farm mortgages to the amount of \$233,400 were bought in the first three months of this year and bonds were bought and paid for to the extent of \$89,838.89 in the same period. Farm loans now authorized and accepted and which are pending at the present time amount to \$73,150 and those authorized but not accepted amount to \$194,700 and probably three fourths of that amount will be accepted. Bonds which have been authorized purchased and pending amount to \$198,180.

State Issues Deeds

“In the past four months state deeds have been issued for 63,628.69 acres of state land which is the result of the expiration of the 20-year contracts. Many of these deeds were issued as the result of the contract holders taking advantage of the permission to pay up in full in five years. During the same length of time in the previous year there were deeds issued for 49,349.22 acres.

“One million one hundred thousand acres of land will be leased this month. In the eastern part of the state in the counties bordering the Red river a large amount of the leased land is under cultivation and is only leased for one year at a time except in cases where the department is authorized to lease cultivated land for two years to allow summer fallowing the first year and cropping the second year. This is only done in cases where the land has become foul with noxious weeds and the price of rental for the two years is charged as one year. Most of the grazing lands in the western part of the state lease for the minimum price while in the east competition often runs the price up to good sums, depending of course on the bidding and the quality of the land.”

“It will be seen that the work of the department is one of the important features of the business of the state and that it is rapidly increasing. Mr. Henry brought an experience to the office that has proved valuable in handling the affairs of the department and while there has been an increase in the amount of work done, the installation of more modern methods and work-saving devices has not made it necessary to increase the force. This is now the most important and most profitable department in the capitol building and the state may be complimented upon having been able to secure the services of so capable a man to be at the head of affairs.

LIBRARY USEFUL
TO BUSINESS MEN
URGED IN ST. PAUL

City Librarian Advises Reference Department at City Hall and Commercial Establishments

ST. PAUL, Minn.—That the public library can be made more useful in conducting the public business of the city was the assertion of Dr. Dawson Johnston, city librarian, who talked on “The Service of the Public Library to Business Men” at a meeting of the Current Topics Club in the Commercial Club rooms recently, the Dispatch reports.

He said the library must be a man's library; not less serviceable to children and women, but more serviceable to men, especially business men. He advocated the establishment of a municipal reference department at the city hall and deposit stations in industrial and business establishments.

“It is important to bring experts from other cities to advise and counsel us, but it is even more important that we should have the material here for the study of the experience of other cities,” said Dr. Johnston.

CARE OF ROSES BY GRAFTING,
PRUNING AND BUDDING TOLD

SEATTLE—Rose grafting, pruning and budding were explained and demonstrated by Dr. J. W. Hotson, of the University of Washington, at a recent open meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, held by the school garden committee of the mother's congress, the Sun reports.

“The time to graft,” said Dr. Hotson, “is in February or early in March. You must get the scions before the buds come out. However, if you cut your scions early and store them they can be grafted later.

“The common wild rose is the best stalk, and on this you can graft the scions of the fine varieties. The suckers that will come up from below the graft must be removed whenever they appear.

“Budding must be done later, whenever the bark will peel nicely, usually in June or July, or the end of May.

“Pruning should be done in January or February, before the buds come out. The rule is to cut back to the first dormant bud, keeping that bud pointed out. It is better for amateurs not to point it to keep the center of the bush tolerably clear, so the sun can get in. “Keep your roses picked, or they will stop blooming.

“If roses are to be propagated by cuttings, make the cutting just below a

ILLINOIS AT TOP
IS THE AIM OF
FEDERATION

Purpose to Push State to Such Position Promises to Join Localities in Commercial, Social and Civic Fellowship

ORGANIZATIONS UNITE

More than a score of commercial organizations in as many counties in Illinois have affiliated with the Illinois Commercial Federation since the first of January, and many others have signified their intention of joining at an early date. This is regarded as only indicative of the growing recognition that affiliation with the federation is decidedly worth while. Its motto, “Push Illinois to the Top,” is more than a mere slogan; it voices an actuating purpose which is holding the whole state together in new bonds of fellowship and confidence. The knowledge of this fact is spreading fast. That is why organizations that were indifferent about joining not so very long ago are hastening now to get in.

Various Organizations United

It was in Springfield that the federation was organized less than three years ago. “We desire,” said the promoters, “to establish a clearing house through which there can be disseminated information to help establish more beneficial and economical working of the chambers of commerce and other allied organizations.” At the conference held in Jacksonville last month it was voted to broaden the usefulness of the federation by admitting trade and civic organizations to membership, proof that the federation is to become more representative than ever of the whole people of the state.

One way in which the federation serves the interests of the individual organizations that belong is by issuing a bulletin brimful of news about the federation's progress and its meetings, and containing a page of bright items entitled “What's Doing in Illinois—and Where.” In the March bulletin there was an account of the Jacksonville conference, giving a summary of the various resolutions and recommendations adopted and made, and showing that the federation is taking an active interest in state legislation.

The federation now is considering whether it shall take an active part in the movement for revision of the state constitution, and individual expression of opinion has been asked for, to be given by ballot through the mail.

Speakers Make Visits

A field secretary, H. J. Kenner, devotes his time to securing new members. He visits commercial organizations and tells them of the federation's purposes, and discusses with them their community problems. A lecture bureau is to supply speakers on various subjects in which the separate organizations are interested. The federation also is taking part in the good roads movement, lending the paint, up and clean-up campaign its support, and advocating the social center and community house in all cities, towns and rural districts. “It proposes,” says the president, Elbert C. Ferguson, “to correlate and apply in a practical manner new ideas of community life.” Sunday afternoon clubs where all the people of a community can get together and hear some exponent of the pressing problems of the day are advocated by the federation as a means of preparing the people to act together wisely and harmoniously.

The federation is essentially a welfare organization. It has undertaken to be the leading agency to render service to the commercial, civic and social organizations of the state, and to give to Illinois that leadership to which, it is felt, she should aspire.

LECTURES TEACH
CHIEF ENGINEERS

SPOKANE—Spokane members of the Universal Craftsman Council of Engineers, an organization of chief engineers, have undertaken to have lectures on engineering subjects at their meetings by men qualified to speak, the Chronicle announces. At recent meetings heaters and economizers and lubricating oils were topics.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Some one's been here in the night,
Planting snowdrops green and white.
None were here when yesterday
Buzz and Susie went this way.

"Guess whatever did it think
It can fool us, playing jinks";
Buzz says, "Well, let's track it out,
Must be hiding hereabout."

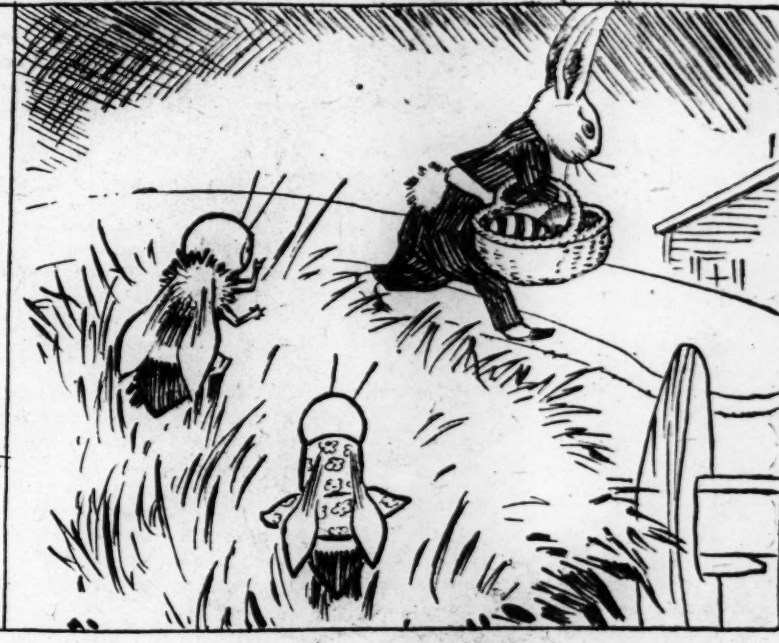


"Yodle, dottle, lee-lee-lay;
Squegee, squiggly, spinky spay";
Hear the chorus, shrill and high,
Filling all the April sky.

Through the reeds they slyly creep,
Wade in fully half knee-deep;
On a log with many joggings
Stands a row of funny froglings.

One of them can sing in tune,
One sings always just too soon;
One is always slightly flattening
One sings just behind the batting.

(Batting—Buzz thinks that must be it,
For the stick's a baton—see it?)
Frog looks grim as anything
But those frogs must learn to sing.

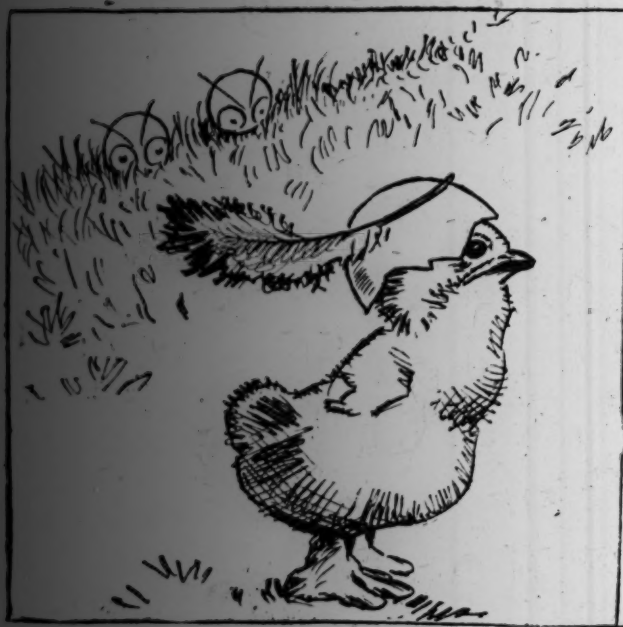


Back the bees go to their hunting,
Till they find young Bunny Bunting,
(Dressed in serge of course you note,
He gave his fur for baby's coat).

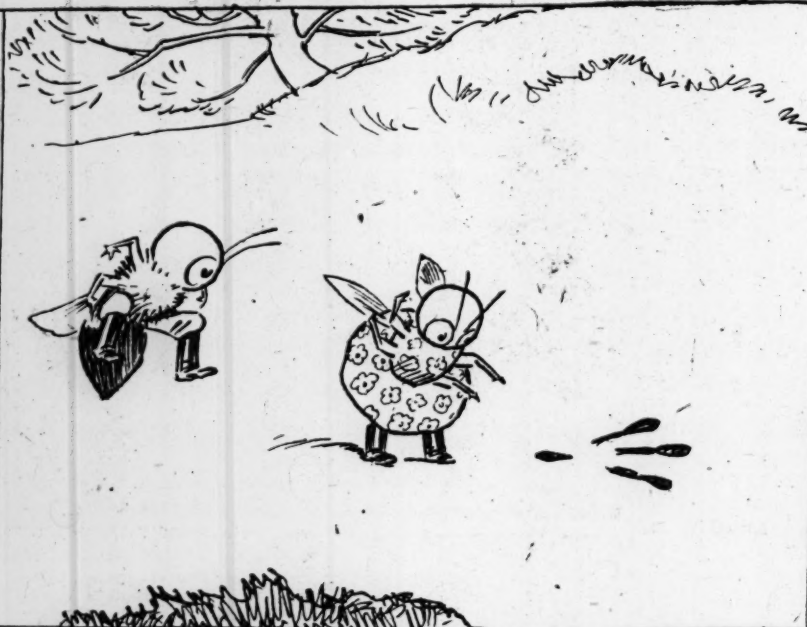
On his arm a basket swings,
Filled with just the queerest things,
Eggs all striped with red and blue,
Silver, gilt and green ones, too.

No, young Rab has seen no stranger,
But he's sure that there's no danger;
Next the bees peek o'er the hill,
'Scover something, bound they will!

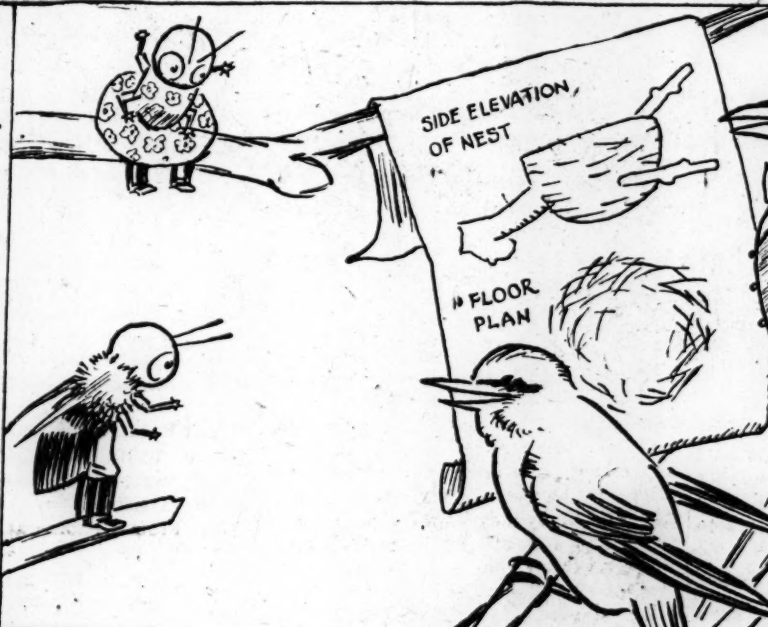
There's a chick just come to town!
See her fluffy downy gown;
See her eggshell hat from Paris—
Pleased with her we know the pair is.



Chick's not seen the stranger though,
All are strange to her, we know;
As the two bees trip until
"Look!!!" cries Susie, standing still.



There's a footprint on the road,
Deep and long and triple toed;
Their Man-Friday, found at last,
After him they're flying fast.



When they reach the corner near
For a nest, that Madam scans;
Robin Red Vest (newly wived)
Has from Florida arrived!



Red Winged Blackbird's showing plans
For a nest, that Madam scans;
Thinks the living room is small,
Wants a window in the hall.

While they sing and chaff and chatter,
Susie squeals!—Buzz asks the matter;
'I've just thought the oddest thing;
For our stranger must be Spring!

CAMERA GIVES OPPORTUNITY
FOR BOY TO MAKE MONEY

Opportunities to make the camera pay are greater in small towns than they are in the cities. It is a small village indeed where attractive local views on post cards do not find a market; and even if there are cards already on sale other subjects will attract new customers. For \$10 a thousand you can have hand-colored cards made from your own negatives, if you order a full thousand from one negative; if you wish to have that number made from an assortment of negatives the cost will be about \$12.50. Such cards are usually placed in the local shops, and sold at the rate of two for 5 cents. From this price the shopkeeper deducts his selling commission.

If tourists or summer visitors come to your town, you can make a greater profit by mounting local views in albums, to be placed on sale in the same manner as the postcards. Contact prints from original negatives should be used. If they show taste and skill, they will find plenty of purchasers.

When a new building is erected, photograph it immediately. The owner of a new house or place of business is usually proud enough of it to send views to his friends. In the case of public buildings, the architect and the builder are most likely to be the buyers; but they usually want large prints, and therefore you will have to compete with the local professional photographer, says the Youth's Companion.

Another source of revenue to the amateur photographer lies in the picnics and other outings in which he participates. The members of such parties are usually glad to obtain good prints; and if you get them to order the pictures at the time you make the exposure, while the interest in the event is lively, half a dozen negatives make a good investment.

If you live in a manufacturing town, you will have little difficulty in getting opportunities to photograph groups of factory workmen during the noon hour; and if you take your orders in advance you may make a good sale. It is well to show a print to the owner; it may have an advertising value to him.

Home portraiture is a profitable field. There may also be a chance to photograph family pets. The principal requisites in that work are patience and love of animals. Advertising can be made to pay the amateur in many ways. Views of a farmer's prize stock, a photograph of the butcher's attractive shop, for calendar use, and pictures of labor-saving devices in operation may all be salable.

The owner of a camera should be always on the lookout for "news" photographs. The value of such work to the newspapers depends almost entirely upon the promptness with which they receive it. If you use a plate camera, make your prints from the wet negatives and hurry them to every possible buyer. If the event is merely local in interest try only the neighboring newspapers; if it is of greater importance, try the metropolitan papers. The weekly magazines pay the best prices for pictures of this class, but if the matter is important enough to interest them they usually send a staff man to make the pictures.

To sell your work you will have to move rapidly. Mark each print on the back with your name and address, and the title of the picture; wrap the photographs between two sheets of cardboard, mark the parcel "Photographs," and mail it unsealed; the postage will then be 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. At the same time mail a letter, saying that you have sent such and such prints. If you wish the prints returned, say so in your letter and enclose the necessary postage for that purpose.

The opportunity to get "news" photographs does not come every day, but there is always the chance to make prints for the general magazines. An odd bit of nature, farming scenes, an old fisherman resting by the side of his boat—such subjects often find a sale. It is better to make prints for magazines and to send them unmounted. Since they lose something in reproduction they should be made as clear and sharp as possible.

It is worth while to remember that payment is often made in accordance with the size of the print. Sizes smaller than four by five are seldom considered, unless they are unusually good.

LITTLE PROBLEM

114—Mrs. Harlem and her three daughters went to the zoo to feed their favorite elephant. They bought a large bag of peanuts, which Mrs. Harlem divided into four equal shares. When the division was made there was one peanut over, which the elephant got. Next he swallowed all of Miss Mary Harlem's peanuts at one mouthful. This necessitated another division of the remaining peanuts into four equal portions. Again there was one over for the elephant. Then the animal took all of Miss Helen's peanuts. The remaining peanuts were

SUCCESSFUL BASE RUNNER
MUST KEEP WATCH ON BALL

again divided into four equal shares, and again there was one over for the elephant. Then the elephant confiscated all of Miss Mildred's peanuts.

There were not many peanuts remaining by this time, but Mrs. Harlem divided them into four equal shares, again finding there was one over for the elephant. He got it and then he got all the other peanuts one by one.

How many peanuts were there in the first bag when Mr. Harlem bought them? (Answer printed one week from today.)

Answer to Little Problem No. 113—Weight of marble, 1074.4 pounds.

WHY?

Why is soft water easier to wash in than hard? The difference between soft water and hard water depends entirely upon the fact that hard water contains a considerable amount of a certain salt, called bicarbonate of lime, in solution. Soft water, on the other hand, contains either none at all or very little of this salt. Now, it is very difficult to create a lather with soap in a water which is saturated with this lime salt, and so we find it difficult to wash in it. It is useful to know, however, that the simplest way to make hard water soft is to boil the water, says the Children's Magazine, because boiling decomposes the salt and does away with the hardness.

WAXWING CALLED
POLITEST BIRD

The cedar waxwing, a roving bird, recently described upon San Antonio, Tex., says the Express of that city. This nomadic chatterer—he never sings—is one of the most beautiful of small birds, and certainly is the best mannered.

Waxwings are the most gregarious save during the breeding season. These chattering birds feed upon insects, berries and fruit.

The cedar waxwing ("Bombycilla cedrorum") is so called on account of red tips on its wings and not infrequently on its tail.

The chief roving grounds of the "cedar bird" are from Labrador to Central America, although they may be found at times all over North America. The birds remain in a locality until the supply of wild berries, buds and seeds is exhausted; then they move on to other neighborhoods, remaining until spring, when they seek a region that abounds in insects.

Even if you are not naturally speedy, you may develop into a dependable base runner in baseball, provided you are quick-witted. At all times keep your eye on the ball, so that you may not be caught napping. You cannot afford to doze for even the fraction of a second, says a Youth's Companion writer.

Always take as long a lead on the pitcher as possible, but beware lest he catch you off the base!

A clever runner who takes the longest possible lead is a great source of worry to the opposing team. When the pitcher is compelled to work hard to keep a runner close to the base, it becomes exceedingly difficult for him to retain his control. Under such conditions, it is much easier for the batter to pave the way for the "hit-and-run" play, or perhaps force him to give a base on balls.

The moment the pitcher starts his regular motion, you should dash for second; or, if you are waiting for an advantage, you should increase your first lead as far as possible, but take care that the catcher does not get you by a snap throw to first. The important thing for you to keep in view is that there are two parts to a good lead: first, your lead on the pitcher, and second, your lead on the catcher, which is longer, because the catcher has a longer distance to throw.

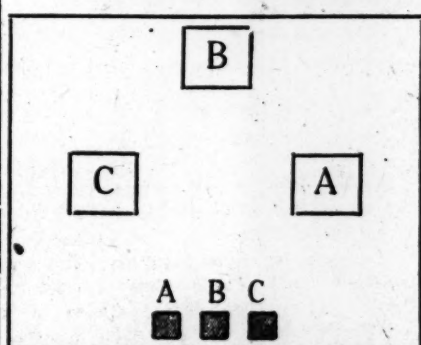
Once you start, do not hesitate, do not look behind you to watch the ball, do not slow up as you near the base. Center your whole attention on getting to the base in the shortest possible time. Notice how the baseman is standing to receive the throw, and slide accordingly. Instead of slowing up, throw yourself feet foremost at the bag in such a way that your body will be as far as possible from the baseman when your foot hits the bag.

If you have good judgment you can make third almost as easily as second, because it is possible to take a longer lead on the catcher; but you must keep your wits about you; for a clever catcher may trap you between bases. By taking a long lead, you may provoke a throw from the catcher to second; in that case, dash for third. Good base running is an art, the possibilities of which are almost unlimited, as is shown by the fact that, even in the big leagues, a fast, clever runner can sometimes steal home. It takes practise to slide well, but it is an important part of successful base running.

Last, but by no means least, do not

FARMERS HAVE A
DITCH PROBLEM

Three farmers dug three irrigation ditches from a reservoir to their farms at A, B and C. The ditches ran from A to B, B to C and C to A without crossing each other or passing outside the boundary wall. Can you draw with a pencil on the accompanying diagram the course of each of the three ditches? The Monitor will print the solution one week from today.



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CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—"Please inform me if the pronoun 'kind' can be used as a singular or as a plural in the following sentence, or if 'these' is used, is it necessary to say 'kinds'." These kind of stores sell the best articles."

Reply—"Kind is not and never was a pronoun. It is either an adjective or a noun. In the sense you use it, it is a noun standing for 'variety' or 'sort.' There is nothing incorrect in 'Stores of these kinds' or 'These kinds of stores,' if the idea is to express plural varieties. If, however, only one variety or type is meant, the sentence should read: 'This kind of store.'"

Query—"Please advise me which of the following sentences is correct, and why: 'A few drops does the work,' or 'A few drops do the work.'"

Reply—"The rule in English is that the noun and verb must agree in number—drops being a plural noun, the verb must be do and not does.

Query—"Which is correct: 'Some one's else,' or 'Some one else's'?"

Reply—"Either; but 'some one else's' is preferred.—Literary Digest

CHILDREN TAKE PICTURES OF
NEW YORK ZOO ANIMALS

Kodaking rare and wild animals at home, instead of going to far-off Africa, as the grown folk do, is one of the instructive recreations which certain nature-loving young folk indulge in the big New York zoological park, says the Press of that city. One little Bronx camera girl who takes great delight on Saturdays and holidays in getting the pictures and studying the habits of some of the less dangerous captive creatures, recently photographed the baby zebra and mother. It looked a bit venturesome, but the keeper was not far away; in fact he had to resort to a little plan to keep the alert and suspicious mother still and to draw her attention from watching the close approach of the little photographer. The keeper got her in good humor by placing a nice pile of oats on the ground. This extra lunch for a while took up all her time, quickly

a snapshot was made and mother zebra was caught busily enjoying her unexpected treat of rations and the baby zebra was shown eagerly watching the strange looking picture machine. The baby zebra is only four weeks old, yet its slender limbs have nearly the same length as those of its mother, although the body is very much shorter. This enables the baby colt to keep pace and run with the swift speed of its mother when escaping from beasts of prey.

TROUSERS HINT

A New Jersey mother contributes the following hint for small boys to the April Woman's Home Companion: "My son found that by using his bicycle clamps when putting on his rubber boots, his trousers were kept from slipping upward."

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

FOUR PIN

Four Pin is a lively outdoor game that all will enjoy who have a croquet set. Select a level part of the lawn backed by a fence, or put up a board or netting. About six feet from the fence drive four stakes well into the ground 10 inches apart. Measure out from the stakes anywhere from 30 to 80 feet, according to the condition of the ground and the strength of the players. Mark the point so that it may not be overstepped.

Let each player in order step to the starting point, and roll the croquet ball from his hand with full force at the middle space. Keep the score by the following table:

	Points gained	Points lost
Ball between 1 and 2	5	0
Ball between 2 and 3	4	0
Ball between 3 and 4	3	0
Ball touching 1 or 2	0	1
Ball touching 2 or 3	0	2
Ball outside 1 or 4	0	3
Ball rebounding	0	0

Before beginning, decide whether you will play by "points," "rounds," or "innings."

Points—Choose a certain number

of points for a game, say 15, 20, or 30. Call the game in favor of the one who first attains the number.

Rounds—Name any number of rounds, say 10 or 15, and give the game to the player who makes the most points.

Innings—Choose sides, play nine innings, and score points as you would score runs in baseball.—Youths Companion.

SHOE CHASE

Have each child remove his shoes and place them in a big box having a lid that can be partly removed. When all are in, mix them thoroughly and then have the children each draw two shoes from the box. These he must put on whether they fit or not, and thus shod he is to follow the leader wherever he may go. Some will be wearing two rights, some two lefts, some shoes in which they can only get their toes, and some shoes much too large for them. The leader may go up or down stairs, with his ever-lessening band of followers, for many will fall by the way. When time is called the one nearest him, with shoes on, wins the prize.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

HOW DUST ENTERS CUPBOARD
AND HOW IT REVEALS BEAUTY

Everybody knows how curiously dust will creep into crevices and boxes and cupboards where it seems impossible for anything to enter, and the explanation takes us a long, long way backward, says a writer for the Children's Magazine.

We live at the bottom of a deep sea; not a sea of water, but of air. It is known to be very deep, probably about 200 miles. Even on a day which seems to us calm and still, there is movement in the air. We are all familiar with one kind of movement. The gentle breeze has soothed us all. But there is another kind of air movement which we cannot so easily perceive; it is what we call the expansion and contraction of the air.

This is caused, just as wind is, by the heat of the sun, hot air filling more space than cold air. The air is always being influenced in this way by change of temperature, not only outside but also in our houses.

So it happens that the air inside boxes and cupboards is always expanding and contracting; if the joints of the lids and doors are airtight, no air can get in or out. But in most cases they are not airtight, so when the temperature rises air is squeezed out, and when the temperature falls air is drawn in.

Now, in the air are millions of tiny particles of mineral and vegetable matter. Even in the middle of the ocean, and on the highest mountains, the air is never absolutely pure, and in great towns it is generally very impure.

It is this fine dust which continually gets into enclosed spaces that are not airtight. The little stream of air, being drawn in through narrow cracks and small openings, carries with it the minute particles which rest and fasten themselves on any surfaces which bar the way. There are many instances to be seen in almost every house. The dark spots which appear on framed pic-

tures can nearly always be traced to a small hole in the paper at the back of the frame. Most of us have seen ceilings in which there are narrow light lines, and wider dark ones alternately; the light lines show us where the rafters are. When the temperature falls, air is drawn into the room through the plaster of the ceiling; but in the places where the rafters happen to be the air cannot easily pass, owing to the stout wood which stops it, and so the intervening spaces are darkened by the dust.

Again, if there are any radiators for heating the house, the rising current of heated air carries the dust particles up the wall to the ceiling above, causing in time a disfiguring stain.

All these are little evidences of the dust in the air, and we can now understand how it creeps through crevices and into cupboards.

But still, in spite of the fact that this dust is an impurity, it is not quite fair to dismiss the subject without reference to one fine quality it possesses.

If a beam of light is allowed to enter a darkened room through a small hole in a shutter, the track of the beam across the room can easily be seen, but if the air were pure we could not trace the track of the beam. We should be able to see the bright spot in the shutter where the light entered, and a bright spot within the room where the light fell, but the track of the beam would not be seen, because there would be no minute particles of dust to reflect the light. Now, if all air were thus free from dust, much of the beauty of the world would disappear. There would be no glorious sunset glow and no blue sky. We should see sun, moon and stars, but except for these brilliant points of light, all the sky would be black as night. There would be no clouds, and everything on the earth would drip with moisture—trees, grass, and even the insides of our houses and the clothes we wear.

HOW OREGON BOY GAINED A
MONTH IN STARTING PLANTS

An Astoria (Ore.) schoolboy who has had success in gardening, gives his methods in a letter to the Monitor. He says:

I am a young fellow who is a great lover of plants and flowers, and during my spare time after school hours I am always digging and working among them. Last spring I discovered a simple and inexpensive way of starting plants inside to be planted out in the open later—a means whereby they got an earlier start and their roots were not disturbed.

I planted lettuce, cabbage, parsley, cucumbers, melons, squash, summer squash, etc., and sold them to some of the neighbors and made quite a few dollars. This is what I did:

I took an apple box and divided it into thirds and put bottoms on, making flats or trays about three inches deep. I put in about half an inch of good loam. I then took some heavy hardware paper and cut it into pieces four inches by eight inches. I folded these over so that the short ends came together and folded back four times, a little less than a quarter of an inch in each fold. This made a nice little cylinder about two inches in diameter. For the bottoms I folded back about an inch. This made a little paper pot about three inches deep. After filling the pots with loam I placed them close together in the trays ready for planting the seeds. Next I filled sand between the paper

pots to make a solid mass. I planted the seeds in these pots, and placed the trays on shelves in the warm basement near the light. As soon as the weather permitted I planted them, paper pots and all outside, taking care to loosen the paper bottoms so as to give the roots room to spread. In this way I gained a month on planting outside.

"MOCK THE DUMMY"

An amusing sport is called "Mock the Dummy." You must first get a jumping jack. It is hung by a cord or stout thread, so that its feet just touch the table top. All the spectators stand on one side of the table with the exception of the "it" or mocker, who has a whole side to himself. The leader pulls and jerks the string and the "it" must imitate the gyrations and dancing movements of the dummy.

GUESS MY NAME

I am black and orange.
My feet and bill are black.
I build my nest near the homes of men.
My nest resembles a bag.
It is hung off the branch of a tree.
It is made of grass, roots, hair and threads.
I eat bugs, worms and berries.—
(Oriole).—Progressive Teacher.

CAMERA CONTEST



Four members of the training school band of Platteville, Wis.

The training school band of the state normal school of Platteville, Wis., consists of 24 boys, who meet for practice every week, give public recitals and play many of the standard quicksteps and several overtures. Four of the members of the band are seen in the picture, the photograph coming from Laura Rountree Smith, who gets this week's \$1 award. Honorable mention: Marie A. Watkins, South Bend, Ind.; Isabel N. Downing, St. Charles, Minn.; Helen D. Daggett, Walpole, Mass.; Edna B. Heenz, Philadelphia.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens, playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has extended to the American Philatelic Society an invitation to hold its annual convention in San Francisco in 1915. The exposition management has offered the society free of charge the use of assembly and exhibit rooms either on or off the exposition grounds, recommending, however, the use of rooms within the \$1,000,000 fire-proof Auditorium building, now in course of construction at the civic center of San Francisco.

The two local societies, the Pacific Philatelic Society, located in San Francisco, and the Berkeley Philatelic Society, among the members of which are some of the most prominent philatelists in the country, have passed resolutions in which each society has called attention to and joined in extending the invitation to the exposition management to come to San Francisco in the exposition year, and representatives of the two local societies will attend the 1914 convention of the American society in August and there urge the invitation.

It is practically certain that the American Numismatic Association will meet in San Francisco some time in July or August of the exposition year, says the Philadelphia Stamp News, and since so many philatelists are interested in numismatology as well, it is hoped to have these two conventions follow one after the other; and if possible to have the coin and stamp exhibits located in the same building, preferably in the Auditorium, where the high class of the structure would render the treasures safe, in rooms adjoining each other, and adjoining the assembly halls in which the conventions will be held.

The United States government has appropriated a large sum of money to be expended upon a postoffice exhibit, and the postoffice department is being urged to make a complete historical exhibit of United States stamps. If this is done it will be as a part of the government exhibit.

In addition to this, some of the finest collections of stamps in this country are owned by Californians. The monetary value of the collections of specialists residing in the San Francisco Bay district alone amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. William H. Crocker, vice-president of the exposition, is owner of one of the finest collection of Sydney views, some of them coast, and has offered it as a nucleus for any exhibit that may be made. Mr. Crocker has specialized in New South Wales stamps, and has an unusually fine collection of Sydney views, some of them unused. He acquired the nucleus of this collection a year or so ago from the Castle collection, when it was divided and sold by Stanley Gibbons, and has added to it from time to time. The collection includes the rarer varieties, many of them two-plated. He will also exhibit his Mexican collection and his collection of United States stamps, which is one of the most complete in this country, containing among other interesting and rare specimens a block of four inverted views. Another interesting exhibit will be of M. J. Gardner's collection of Japanese stamps, which has recently been sold to a San Francisco philatelist. Another probable exhibit will be the magnificent Henry M. Crocker collection, including the Crocker collection of Hawaiian stamps, which has taken so many gold medals at previous exhibitions.

VENEZUELAN CHANGES
A. N. Frey has sent specimens of the current Venezuela 25 and 50 cent values showing changes in design. Mr. Frey writes: "The latest specimens of the 25 and 50 cent, of which samples are enclosed, show a design almost wholly redrawn, the lines of the netted background being close together and additional detail added. Many of the lines are quite different from those of the earlier printing. The new 50 cent varies in shade from the former printing."

SOLD AT AUCTION
Forty stamp collectors attended the second auction of the Kansas City Philatelic Society and the 65 lots offered sold for more than \$60, the Star reports. Some of the lots went very cheaply, and several collectors picked up decided bargains. Nearly all of the stamps offered were United States specimens.

POSTMASTERS' POSTAL CARD
The Philatelic Gazette says: Quite an innovation in the postal issues of the United States is an official postal card for use of the postal savings system. The new card made its appearance in December last, but has so far escaped much attention by new issue chroniclers. This card is intended to be used exclusively by postmasters in sending their monthly reports of postal savings transactions to headquarters in Washington. The official stamp is circular, the center is a large unshaded numeral "1" similar in design to the green parcel post due stamps. It is surrounded by a background of engine turned lines with "cent" below "1". The design is surrounded by a double line circle inscribed in white Roman capitals "U. S. POSTAL SAVINGS OFFICIAL MAIL". Additional printing on the face of the card is "Post Card" in the customary place. "Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C." and a form number in small type in the lower left corner, "5-5827". The back contains considerable printing, the blanks to be filled in by the postmaster. It is a white card, smaller than the regular size. Stamp and printing are in black, and

made in one operation by the present manufacturers of the regular postal cards, the government printing office at Washington.

SHIPS ON STAMPS

The stamp considered the rarest in the world has a full rigged ship as part of its design. Four of the United States stamps have pictured ships of the old-fashioned kind: The 3 cent and 4 cent of the Columbian series, with Columbus' flagship and fleet; the 2 cent 1907 founding of Jamestown commemorative, and the 2 cent Hudson-Fulton stamp of 1909, not to mention steamships, says the New York Tribune.

A fine array of sailing vessels is shown on stamps of Argentine Republic (1892), Portugal and colonies (1894), Barbados (1906), Bermuda (1902 and current), Brazil (1900), Canada (1908), Chile (1910), China (current), Costa Rica (1862), Danish West Indies (1905), Diego-Suarez (1890), Dominican Republic (1899), Egypt (current), Grenada (1898 and current), Labuan and North Borneo (1894 and 1897), Liberia (1885), Malta (1899 and current), Mauritius (1895 to current), Netherlands (1907), Newfoundland (1866-1887-1897 and 1910), Panama (1878), Papa (1901 and current), Reunion (1907), St. Pierre-Miquelon (1909), Tonga (1897), Tunis (current), Turks and Caicos islands (1900) and other countries.

PARCEL POST DESIGNS

The parcel post stamps in their distinctive designs have been of much interest to collectors. The varying designs, coupled with the fact that the set is soon to be discontinued, have caused the stamps to receive considerable attention. As a matter of record it will be interesting to note where these designs came from, and this information is supplied by the postoffice department as follows:

- 1c. A view taken in the interior of the city postoffice at Washington.
- 2c. The P. O. D. supplied a photograph of a mail carrier and the bureau artist added the background in accordance with his own ideas.
- 3c. A photograph of a mail car taken at the new union station at Washington.
- 4c. The mail wagon is a model in the P. O. D. at Washington, a horse was hitched to it and a photograph taken; the surrounding landscape was supplied by the artist.
- 5c. From a photograph supplied by the P. O. D.
- 10c. Copied from a photograph showing the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm arriving in New York harbor on Feb. 23, 1902, with Prinz Heinrich of Prussia on board.
- 15c. From a photograph taken at Washington and supplied by the P. O. D. to the bureau.
- 20c. The aeroplane was a photograph taken at College Park near Washington purposely for this stamp. Many experiments were made before a good view was obtained. The background was made up later by the artist.
- 25c. The rolling mill is located in South Chicago, where Director Ralph was at one time employed. The view was furnished by him.
- 50c. This view depicts no special place. The department of agriculture

BOYS EAGER FOR CAMP AND
CAMPS WELCOME THE BOYS

About this time of the year advertisements of camps are numerous, particularly camps for boys. The whole north-eastern part of the country seems filled with them. Where there is a lake or a wooded hill, there you may be sure is a camp for boys, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

And just about this time there comes another indication. The two seem to have no direct connection, but they have. Suddenly, as the trees begin to bud and the grass gets green your small boy seems to acquire barbaric tendencies—and your larger boy, too, for that matter. If there is any woods near they will go to them, invent adventurous games on the spot, and have a good time following the call of the wild. For that is what it is, and it is natural that they should hear it and try to follow it.

And that is why the camps have so suddenly grown in number. They fill an actual need. Just the same the camp idea requires careful thinking. There are all kinds of camps. Decide what kind of camp you want for your son and then look them over.

If your son needs a little extra schooling through the summer then you will have to look for a camp that is really a school, or a school which calls itself a camp.

In fact, so necessary is summer teaching to a large number of boys that you will have no difficulty in finding many camps where your boy can have the most careful tutoring—and not at a great expense, either.

Perhaps you wish for your boy a camp where he will not only have a pleasant time, but where he may have certain valuable characteristics developed and strengthened. In fact, a real camp—not an imitation camp, but a real one—has rather extraordinary facilities for character-building.

For instance, a boy can be made self-reliant in a camp. He can do everything for himself from the moment he arrives, even to manufacturing his canvas cot. And a boy actually likes this kind of camping. Boys can be made responsible for regular duties about camp of a gen-

eral nature. And boys like this, for it is more like the "real thing"—it is more as though they were really "camping" than it would be if everything were done for them.

The camp can study each boy's character, find his weak points, and throw an enormous influence to strengthen them.

How can you tell if a camp is careful concerning the characters of the boys it takes? Quite easily. See what restrictions are made concerning the possible entering of your son. If references concerning your boy are rigidly required, and if these references are actually looked into, you can begin to feel a little safe. Then you should look up some parents whose sons have gone to this camp, and get their candid opinion.

OPPORTUNITY IS GIVEN FAIR SHOW
A young man who started in the mercantile business, in a little city in Ohio, perhaps 10 years ago, has succeeded so well that residents and travelers alike refer to him as an example worth emulating.

"There must have been a wonderful opportunity here when you started into business 10 years ago," said a reporter, as he looked about the big, busy store and listened to the clanging cash registers.

"Opportunity, yes, but I don't believe my success is due so much to the magnitude of my opportunity as it is to the fact that from the very first I planned to give that opportunity a square deal. I wasn't going to handicap it by inefficient cooperation on my own part."

"So I got in touch with some of the big rating firms and found out the reasons why so many men in the line I had chosen to follow had made failures. They gave me a list of reasons."

"Then I posted that list in my office and saw to it that these errors were strongly guarded against in my organization. And, of course, I have won."—Opportunity.

CHANGE OF NAME PROPOSED

We have word from the secretary, says the Philadelphia Stamp News, that there is a movement on foot in the ranks of the Southern Philatelic Association to change its name to the Society of Philatelic Americans, thus making a more appropriate name and still retaining the original initials "S. P. A." The Southern now has 600 members.

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The nighthawk (Chordeiles virginianus) is not to be confused with the whippoorwill. The latter lives in woodland and is chiefly nocturnal. The nighthawk often flies by day, when the white bar across the wing and its nasal cry are distinguishing. It breeds throughout most of the United States and Canada; winters in South America.

Habits and economic status: The skillful evolutions of a company of nighthawks as the birds gracefully cleave the air in intersecting circles is a sight to be remembered. So expert are they on the wing that no insect is safe from them, even the swift gracefully being captured with ease, says Farmers Bulletin 513 on "Fifty Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America. Unfortunately their erratic flight tempts men to use them for targets, and this inexcusable practice is seriously diminishing their numbers, which is deplorable, since no birds are more useful.

This species makes no nest, but lays its two spotted eggs on the bare ground,

sometimes on the gravel roof of the city house. The nighthawk is a voracious feeder and is almost exclusively insectivorous.



NIGHTHAWK

REGISTERED BOY SCOUTS
GET HANDSOME CERTIFICATES

Have you seen the handsome certificates of membership which are given to registered boy scouts? Thousands of boys have them already, says Boys Life. The certificates are made up of four stiff, pivoted sheets, the outside ones being of celluloid, printed in colors. On one side is a drawing of boys signaling, printed in soft browns, reds and yellows, with the mottoes, "Be Prepared" and "Do a Good Turn Today," at top and bottom. The other cover carries the American flag, with the caption "Boy Scout Plan, Not Military; Teaching, however, Loyalty, Patriotism and Chivalry; Advocating Universal Peace."

One of the celluloid sheets bears the scout oath and laws, and on the reverse side is the international Morse alphabet. Of the two other sheets one is blank for any notes, the other certifies that the scout who carries it is in good standing, and has on the reverse side spaces in which to write his patrol name, troop number, scout master and commissioner, scout history, merit badge qualifications and physical measurements. The whole thing is so compact that it will go into a vest pocket.

Every one who owns one wonders how he ever got along without it, and hundreds of boys have written to headquarters telling how useful they find the certificates.

The vocational club recently started by the Delaware and Montgomery county, (Pa.) Boy Scouts of America is now in full swing. The first tour was taken recently under the direction of county executive, Stephen S. Apin. This tour took up the vocation of commerce and with the cooperation of the store officials a whole day was spent going through John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia.

The scouts reported at the store at 8 a. m., saw the drill of the John Wanamaker cadets, listened to the band, inspected the organ, spent an hour visiting the educational institute which the store conducts, and finished the morning by a tour from floor to floor. They were shown the roof, wireless station, carpet factory, fur vault, cold storage, candy, shirt and perfume factories, the printing department, alteration

rooms, kitchen, art galleries, correspondence, mail order, furniture and accounting departments. As a final treat before luncheon they were taken through Mr. Wanamaker's art gallery.

Beginning at half past one, they finished the tour of the store, ending up with a thorough inspection of the delivery department. Then, at 3 o'clock, they were entertained in the Egyptian hall.

Miss Edith Thomas, head of the department of domestic economy of Hood College, Frederick, Md., has volunteered to teach the Boy Scouts of America troop requirements for cooking. She has given them indoor practice, and early in the spring will go with the scouts to the country, where they will practise their skill in using their cooking utensils. Miss Thomas says that the scouts will soon be expert cooks.

An old-fashioned hard tack and bean supper was recently served by the boy scouts of the Chipmunk patrol of Craig, Neb., to the veterans of the civil war and their wives. Everything was arranged to remind them of camp days, including a campfire, with an iron kettle, and the men gathered about it as if they were boys again.

A cleaning brigade has been organized in Philadelphia, and, although the cleanup week will not be until April 20, the boy scouts are already scouring around, distributing literature and inspecting vacant lots and unsanitary alleys.

The manual for navy scouts, United States boy scouts, being prepared by direction of Commodore Louis M. Joseph, chief of the naval scouts, will be ready for issue soon. The manual, in addition to showing what a naval scout should know, will contain information of value to the artillery troop as the sailor has to have a knowledge of how to drill on land as well as on deck, and when he goes ashore in force he takes his artillery with him.

Over 1400 tons of rubbish were hauled off by the boy scouts of Tuttle, Okla., in one afternoon. The boys divided into two groups and worked with hoes, rakes and teams.

BIG TELESCOPE
The largest telescope in the world is to be built by a Cleveland, O., firm for the Canadian government at Ottawa. An idea of its size will be gained from noting that a full size automobile could be driven through the tube, with room to spare, says Boys Life. This instrument will weigh fully 50 tons and will have a tube 30 feet long and weighing 10 tons. The principal speculum, at the lower end of the tube, is to be of glass, 73 inches in diameter, 10 inches in thickness and weighing about two tons. It will take a year and a half to manufacture the telescope.

GOVERNOR'S HOPE
Governor Hanna of North Dakota writes to Scouting: "As an ardent advocate of the boy scout organization of North Dakota, consisting of nearly 3000 active and enthusiastic members, I send greetings and best wishes to the Boy Scouts of America for a successful campaign during the year 1914. This is a movement of vital importance to our boys, and I hope in time to see every boy in the country enrolled as a boy scout."

WANTED TO KNOW
Little Elizabeth and her mother were having luncheon together, and the mother, who always tried to impress facts upon her young daughter, said:

"These little sardines, Elizabeth, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish."

Elizabeth gazed at the sardine in wonder and then asked:

"But, mother, how do the large fish get the cans open?"—New York World.

rooms, kitchen, art galleries, correspondence, mail order, furniture and accounting departments. As a final treat before luncheon they were taken through Mr. Wanamaker's art gallery.

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YANKEE BOY'S TEST
In his "Story of Harvard," Arthur Stanwood Pier quotes a curious anecdote by Prof. Sidney Willard of the class of 1798.

The students who boarded at commons, wrote Professor Willard, were obliged to go to the kitchen door with their bowls or pitchers for their suppers, where they received their modicum of milk or chocolate in the vessel that each held in one hand, and their piece of bread in the other, and repaired to their rooms to take their solitary repast. There were suspicions at times that the milk was diluted with a mixture of a very common, tasteless fluid, which led a sagacious Yankee student to put the matter to a test by asking the simple carrier boy why his mother did not mix the milk with warm water, instead of cold.

"She does," replied the honest youth.

PUPILS MAKE DESKS
More than half the desks and tables in the primary schools of the Philippine islands were made by the pupils themselves, says the Progressive Teacher.

KEEP PROMISES
"Never promise more than you are able to do, and be sure to keep your promise."—George Washington.

UHLMAN'S PHOTO SUPPLIES
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Pictures of Children Brighten Exhibits

New York Galleries' Spring Collections Show Variety of Juvenile Subjects Handled in Different Pleasing Ways

SOME EVENTS UNUSUAL

NEW YORK—George Luks is showing at Kraushaar's galleries 12 paintings and a number of expressive little drawings. The drawings are of polo players and are done in white crayon on dark gray paper. They show with startling effect how the artist has been able to give the action of the horses and their riders simply by accenting the lights in the pictures, such as the guards on the ponies' legs, the men's caps, the mallets and the ball. These lively sketches were made preliminary to painting the polo picture, "The Stroke," which is the most important of the paintings exhibited. This polo picture is a large one, carefully composed, with the players riding in the foreground, the grand stand with its mass of people making a variegated background, while back of all are the wide stretches of Long Island. The action of the ponies, the swing of their riders, the full fall of the sunshine on green grass and red, black and white horses are vividly given. "The Woman and Macaws" is shown, and so are several paintings of children, among them "Dandy" and "A Child of the Streets."

Pleasing Aspects Expressed

From time to time in successive exhibitions one sees engaging and distinguished pictures signed Van Deering Perrine. A number of paintings by this artist now are gathered together at Ralston's galleries, 567 Fifth avenue. The play of children, the wind bending the tree-tops, the dim quiet of old woods, the flash of sunshine upon flowered grass are the themes he celebrates. The mystery, the gladness, the playfulness of childhood are the motives he loves to elaborate. Yet "The Contractor's New Shanty," a great rocky wooded hillside, with the yellow lumber of a tiny shanty shining from its perch on a rock, shows well how the artist has studied nature and how keenly susceptible he is to nature's effects.

At the Daniel gallery, 2 West Forty-seventh street, there is an exhibition of paintings by Claggett Wilson, the results of a two years' leisurely sojourn in Spain and Morocco. Mr. Wilson paints for the most part half-length figures in large and simple composition, with plain light backgrounds. Character interests him and in giving expression to essential qualities of character he is most fortunate. He has an interesting manner of making color express form. Above all he regards the pattern of his paintings, their decorative effect, and frequently he makes no attempt whatever to have his



(Photo by A. E. Sprunt)
"DANDY," BY GEORGE LUKS

figures stand out in their surrounding atmosphere. He treats his subjects rather lightly, yet there is dignity, as in the painting of the man with the blue cloak, "El Barbero."

Rare Wood Engravings

Three exquisite wood engravings by Henry Wolf, two after Whistler and one after Corot, form a part of the new exhibition in Montross's galleries. The softness and richness of these prints and their genuine artistic merit are delightful. No doubt the time will come when such prints as these will be almost as scarce as old mezzotints are at present, and will be correspondingly valued by collectors. A number of striking drawings in the same collection are by George Alfred Williams. They are single figures done in colored ink. Among the oil paintings shown is Gari Melcher's "Vespers," beautiful on account of the light which plays through the interior above the bowed heads of the worshippers; James Preston's "Trumbull, Conn.," a delicately drawn, and a "Nassau Reef," by Henry C. Lee, as brilliantly colored as any of the many paintings which have lately come from this enchanted spot.

Paintings, drawings and sculpture by J. Harvey are shown in the gallery on the ground floor of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Harvey is known from his sculptures in many of the public galleries and from his sculptured decorations of animals on the lion house of the Bronx Park Zoo. His work reveals a thorough understanding of structure and, more than that, an



(Photo by Peter A. Juley. Copyrighted by Macbeth Gallery, New York)
From painting, "The Yellow Room," by F. C. Frieske, A. N. A.

artistic delight in the animals themselves. A native of Ohio, Mr. Harvey began his artistic career in Cincinnati. He is a student of Fremiet of Paris in sculpture. Among his paintings shown is one of a threshing team in Belle Ile de Mer, where the artist lived for some

DALLIN AND CHURCHILL WORKS SEEN AT ST. BOTOLPH CLUB

Sculpture by Cyrus E. Dallin and paintings by William W. Churchill are shown in a joint exhibition now on at the gallery of the St. Botolph Club. This is the last of the club's art exhibits of the season and will continue until May 2. Care has been taken in disposing the pictures, so that the whole makes one of the more interesting exhibitions of the year. The center of the room is occupied by the Robbins memorial flagpole base, which Mr. Dallin has just completed from a design by R. Clifton Sturgis, architect of the Arlington town hall, beside which the base is to be placed upon a plinth of marble three feet high.

The base is a reticently handsome work with a figure of historical significance seated at each of the four corners beneath the urn-like socket that is to receive the pole. There is the Indian squaw, the pioneer with his musket, a Puritan reading the Scriptures and a woman settler and her child. Each of these figures is well characterized and finely modeled, and each is reposeful. The excellent craftsmanship of Mr. Dallin is seen in every detail of the simple scheme of ornament based on the fruits and flowers of this section. The work is cast by the "cire perdue" process and will form a pleasing companion piece to the statue of the Indian at the spring which is already in place on the other end of the Arlington town hall plat. A small replica of this interesting work is in the current show.

Ranged around the room are 44 other works by Mr. Dallin, including small copies of the "Appeal to the Great Spirit," which stands in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Many persons will now have their first comprehensive idea of the studies of Indian life that occupy much of Mr. Dallin's time. These include "War or Peace," "The Peace Sign," "Archery Lesson," "The Protest." Other subjects are pretty plaster portrait heads of children, a study for a soldier's memorial, and the artist's deeply sympathetic marble bust of his mother.

Mr. Churchill shows 24 paintings, all distinguished by this artist's feeling for pure, rich and varied color, his thoroughly studied composition and his keen feeling for atmosphere. All show his firm, sure craftsmanship and his skill in representing textures. "Interior" gives much pleasure because of its balanced design. Intricate problems of color and mass are worked out to that finish which gives an air of simplicity to a work that depends upon many related details for its beauty. Yellow sunshine sifts through a Venetian blind upon the well modeled figure of a young woman in blue and white. As in all Mr. Churchill's pictures, the flesh tones are vibrant with natural tints. There are well-painted accessories such as a great Japanese vase of blue and cream tones, and of graceful form, and quieter notes in the exquisite old French tapestry.

These admirable technical qualities may be discovered with delight in all the pictures, several of which have brought wide repute to the artist and are owned in other cities. "The Painter" is a work that must have involved long preliminary study, for the picture is dominated by a huge fresco upon which an artist is shown at work. This fresco is shown at an angle, and the foreshortening is admirable. Varied interest is provided by several portraits and fanciful treatments of landscape, all high in their grade of craftsmanship.

ETCHINGS BY HOWARTH

The first Boston exhibition of etchings by Albany E. Howarth is now being held at the gallery of Charles E. Cobb, 454 Boylston. Mr. Howarth is a London artist whose work is in good demand in England. He acquired drawing skill by evening class work and by close study, and in 1903 took up etching. By 1912, when he had a one-man show, his plates numbered 60. He perfected himself in

time. In this picture the air is all yellow with the flying chaff of the grain which the little machine, operated by horse power, is threshing out. Mr. Harvey's studio is at 80 Washington square east, but he is as often found in the studios at Bronx park which the park

printing with Frederick Goulding, the English worker of note.

Most of the large plates in the current exhibit of 50 subjects are of English cathedrals, exteriors and interiors, and of famous gateways. There is a striking study of the Norman nave of Durham cathedral, in which the lofty walls and vaulted arches are handled with power. The mellow texture of the stone is well indicated. As in many of the others, human figures are used to give scale to the vastness.

In the Winchester cathedral interior the artist's grasp of a big problem is shown in his successful rendering of the noted roof screen with its dozens of sculptured figures, the whole surely 80 feet high in the original, and multitude of interlacing ribs in the ceiling. Then there is the Gothic west side of the Peterboro cathedral, with a well-contrasted sky and flocks of pigeons taking flight as the bells ring out with the dismissal of the congregation.

Mr. Howarth's well-known Cambridge series is well represented by examples of his plates of the gates and of the "Bridge of Sighs," the latter being admirable both as description and as a picture. In "Town of Abbeville" and other works he contrasted dramatically the French cathedrals and their nearest market places. There is something of the feeling of Turner in the bleak "Pool of Dorset," and in the distant views of Richmond and Stirling Castle. He attains to something like Doré's tragic power in his studies of Corfe castle. In his mezzotint, "Marble Bridge, Copenhagen," the artist represents in the only suitable medium the weathered texture and sheen of the stone. In "The Blue Mosque, Cairo," there is good rendering of textures and of color, and a distinct translation of atmosphere. Natives, well characterized, help the local color. All the works show an inclination toward heavy shadows, giving dignity and solidity that offsets the somberness of the general tone of the plates.

BOSTON NOTES

Charles L. A. Smith's new portrait of Dr. Samuel Green, former mayor of Boston, is on view at the Vose gallery, and is being praised by callers as an excellent likeness. Dr. Green is shown seated in a large easy chair, which is kept low in key like the indefinite background and the blue-black clothing to throw the face into strong relief. The head is finely modeled and the tones of flesh and hair are accurately represented. The face seems bathed in light, and every detail of character is brought out firmly yet softly.

Visitors to the Museum of Fine Arts next Sunday, Patriots' day, April 19, will have opportunity to hear Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, at 4 o'clock, speak on "April 19 and Early American Portraits," an appropriate topic for the day. His remarks will comprise comment on many of the portraits of early American patriots, such as Samuel Adams, and other Boston worthies, whose portraits belong to the museum of the city of Boston.

Another speaker on Sunday afternoon will be Henry Hunt Clark, who is to speak at 3:15 p. m. on "Jewelry in the Museum Collections."

Roger Noble Burnham has gone to Indianapolis to be present at the opening of his one-man show at the John Heron Art Institute on April 22. Besides one of the smallest galleries placed at the disposal of Mr. Burnham for his works, Director Brown has arranged a suitable garden in the court of the institute for the exhibition of his marble sun dial of the four seasons. Within the past year this Boston sculptor has exhibited at the Paris Salon, the International Exposition at Ghent, the Società degli Amatori e Cultori di Belle Arti in Rome and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

department provides for animal sculptors who wish to study the animals uninterupted by the crowds of sightseers.

ETCHINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS

Etchings of animated quality by Edgar L. Pattison, one of the Englishmen so proficient in the art of etching, are to be seen at the Katz galleries, 103 West Seventy-fourth street. Mr. Pattison's plates are of luminous quality and in their masses of rich blacks are distinctly decorative. He is said to be one who believes that "etching in its very essence should be free hand drawing on the copper plate with the needle." Work by Will J. Quinlan, an American etcher of ability, also is seen at Katz's. Seldom have the artistic possibilities of lithography been so well revealed as in the exhibition now at Kennedy's, 613 Fifth avenue, where the lithographs of Albert Belleruche are shown. The works on view are confined to figures, with a few notable still-lives. Mr. Belleruche was one of the earliest to take up lithography and thoroughly understands his medium, not only drawing directly on the stone but making the prints himself. His crayon ranges from the lightest, grayest touches to blacks almost as deep as those of mezzotint. The view of his work rouses the thought that lithography in the hands of a competent artist would be an excellent means of portraiture.

At Steiglitz's, 291 Fifth avenue, may be seen a review of the work of Frank Burty de Paris.

The Lyme painters, of Lyme, Conn., announce a special exhibition and sale of their works to be held at 665 Fifth avenue, the proceeds to be used in building a permanent gallery at Lyme.

At Braus's galleries, 717 Fifth avenue, appears a large canvas by S. Harkness McCrea, a summer scene with strong contrasts of light and shadow, called "Haying Time."

Art Students' "Take Off"

Twenty-three years ago the lively art students of the League, which shares with the National Academy the Fine

Arts building on Fifty-seventh street, first conceived the idea of "taking off" the Academy's pictures. The "fakers' shows," so-called, have been an annual event ever since, varying according to the degree of humor possessed by successive classes of students and the opportunities for good-natured fun making offered by the pictures in the spring exhibitions of the Academy. This year Randall Davey's striking portrayal of the rotund lighthouse keeper has impressed the students and there are no less than seven "light housekeepers" in the fakers' show. The catalogue contains some excellent pen drawing and has a cover by Kneeland Green which shows that a picture can be noisy whether or not it proves the contention of some that music can be expressed in color and line. The proceeds of the exhibition are for the League's scholarships.

Those mainly responsible for this year's show are A. Paul Thomas, A. F. Bradley Jr., Kneeland Green, Thomas F. Morris, Regina Farrelly and McClelland Barclay.

Decorations to Avoid

A unique exhibition of "antiques" is to be given at the Modernist studios, 28 West Thirty-second street. The "antiques" shown will not date back much farther than the early '80s, which, after consultation, Mrs. Ruby Ross Goodnow has decided was the United States' worst period for poor taste. To the early '80s belong such objects of decorative art as the plush-covered rolling-pin hung up by its beribboned handles, landscapes painted in frying pans and chopping bowls, worsted mottoes framed in gilded pine cones to be hung in dark and solemn parlors, silk hats woven about with ribbons, lined with shirred pink stuff and used for waste paper receptacles, as well as strange and curiously constructed articles of furniture which for a time displaced the very mahogany which, rescued from woodsheds and garrets, is held in so high esteem today. The exhibition of what to avoid in interior decorating will open on April 20.

PRINTED FROM LINOLEUM CUT



(Permission Berlin Photographic Co., N. Y.)

"Fall," by Bela Erdossy, in exhibit at Boston Art Club

Hungarian artists are now using linoleum as a basis for blocks, cutting their picture just as in wood, and drawing prints in a similar manner. One of Erdossy's prints, "Fall," is an interesting example of the process, as showing the handsome results that have been

obtained. The subject is one that has become familiar in the works of the modern Dutch artists, yet Erdossy has made it his own in the process of reducing the masses to their essentials as decorative elements. The exhibition is open 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, and will close on April 28.

WESTERN TEACHERS OF ART TO GATHER IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE—When the Western Drawing and Manual Training Association meets in Milwaukee from May 6 to 9 some striking exhibits, open to the public, are to be held in the Auditorium, according to present plans. The Wisconsin School Arts and Home Economics Association meets with the larger body upon the latter's invitation, the Journal says.

The convention will open the afternoon of May 6 in Kilbourn hall, Auditorium, with addresses of welcome by Superintendent M. C. Potter of the school system and G. W. Augustyn, president of the school board. President R. W. Selvidge of the western association will respond. After the transaction of routine business there will be a dinner in the Plankinton House.

The next morning there will be an exhibition of folk dancing in Kilbourn hall and after that President C. G. Pearce of Milwaukee normal school will deliver an address on "Present Day Psychological and Educational Aspects of the Fine and Industrial Arts." At round table discussions topics will be presented by Florence Fitch, Indianapolis; R. W. Himelick, River Falls, Wis.; Charles H. Bailey, Cedar Falls, Ia.; Warren E. Hicks, Madison, and S. J. Vaughn, DeKalb, Ill. Late in the afternoon there will be a special meeting of the Wisconsin School Arts and Home Economics Association at which President L. D. Harvey, Stout Institute, will speak on "The Fine and Industrial Arts in Wisconsin: What Should the Public Schools Do at This Time in Teaching Them?"

At night, at a general meeting in Kilbourn hall, one of the papers will be "Revolutions in Art—What the Post-Impressionists and the Cubists Are Struggling For," by Dudley C. Watson, director of the Milwaukee Art Society.

President Harvey of Stout Institute will deliver another address Friday morning in Kilbourn hall. There will be a discussion of the teaching of household arts by Emma Conley, Madison; Dorothy Buss, St. Louis; Flora L. Henke, Muskegon, Mich. and Ora A. Blachar, Milwaukee. There will also be a manual training conference. At night E. J. Lake, University of Illinois, will speak on "Striking the Balance Between Theory and Practice in the Fine Arts," while Katherine E. Dopp, University of Chicago, will speak on "Practical Activities in Education."

At the closing meeting Saturday morning there will be folk dancing by children under the direction of Rhoda Gooch and singing by public school pupils under the direction of Helen Poole.

ART EXHIBITS FOR NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Chinese pottery in the Japanese balcony. Paintings by the late Mrs. Marcia Oakes Woodbury in the third modern gallery. Paintings acquired in the last three years by the museum, including paintings by Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley. Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury street—Drawings of flowers by Miss Edith Shaw; miscellaneous collection of paintings. 208 Boylston street—Drawings and paintings by John LaFarge and colonial pictures including paintings by Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley. Dull & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Paintings by Katherine S. Dreir, etchings by A. A. Blum. Boston Art Club, corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets—Contemporary graphic art of Bohemia, Hungary and Austria.

COLLEGE WOMEN STAGE A MASQUE

SAN FRANCISCO—The college women of the University of California staged "A Dream of Dendra," a masque, on the greenward near the Faculty Club recently. Gorgeous costumes arrayed the 400 participants, the Examiner reports. Chorus and choristers were gown to portray a rich color symphony. Chorus Paul Steindorff directed the university orchestra. This is the third year of these pageants by the university women.

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ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY, APRIL 20th

A Special Sale of Women's Capes and Coats

for street and travel wear, offering very unusual values at the following attractive prices:

Coats of cable cord in black and navy blue, with trimmings of black satin; silk lined throughout . . . at \$16.50

Coats in three different styles, made of eponge, crepe poplin and tweed . . . at \$18.50

Capes of French serge, with buttoned vestee; in navy blue, with trimming and lining of red or green satin; in black with white combination; or in all-black . . . at \$19.50

Imported Wraps of black silk taffeta, unlined . . . at \$26.00

Women's Washable House Dresses

in a variety of desirable cotton materials, will also be placed on sale at the unusually low prices of

\$1.25, 1.65, 2.00, 2.75 & 3.85

(Department on the Second Floor)

Other Special Sales for Monday presenting exceptional values, will consist of

Women's French Hand-embroidered Robes (unmade and semi-made) and Tunics; Women's Silk Parasols and Men's and Women's Twilled Silk Umbrellas; Women's and Misses' Imported Wool Sweaters and Women's Knit Underwear; Wool Dress Fabrics and Imported Cotton Dress Fabrics.

A Sale of Choice Oriental Rugs will be commenced on Monday.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

FINE BOOK PLATES AT FOGG MUSEUM

A notable collection of book plates by George W. Eve, R. E., perhaps the foremost designer and etcher of heraldic book plates, assembled by Pierre la Rose of Cambridge, is now on exhibition in the center cases of the print room of the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard. The collection comprises 61 prints, more than 40 of which are signed artist's proofs, and represents about two thirds of all plates known of by this artist.

The plates are chiefly heraldic and illustrate in a graphic manner that an armorial plate can be made a work of art. Mr. Eve is a noted man in England, ranking next to the late Charles W. Sherborn during his life, and is the author of "Heraldry as Art," published in London in 1907.

This artist engraves and etches, but his book plates are chiefly etchings, and by this process he is able to give the soft tone effect so desirable in these little works of art. No book on Mr. Eve's book plates has been published. Of more than 40 proofs but one re-

marque proof, that of Hugh Bright, was noticed in the collection, which contains the three proofs of the beautiful plates made for Windsor castle, which were altered for the use of King Edward. Fifty proofs of these plates with the remarque were sold in 1902 for the benefit of Kings hospital. The 50 sets were taken before subscribers generally knew of them.

The exhibition is displayed in six glass covered cases in a well lighted room. The exhibition will continue until April 20. The museum is open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays from 1 to 5 p. m.

MUSEUM OPEN MONDAY

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be open free on Monday, Patriots' day.

SACRAMENTO TO GET SURVEY

SACRAMENTO—A recent meeting representing corporations and men interested declared in favor of hiring a man to make an industrial survey of Sacramento, the Union reports. This will be preliminary to a campaign for more factories and business here.

Fur Storage

AT MODERATE PRICES

Alterations and Repairs

Orders are now being accepted for Alterations and Repairs at Special Summer Prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers exclusively for ninety-three years

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REAL ESTATE

ALBERT H. WAITT
NEWTON
BRIGHTON
FANEUIL
ALLSTON

45 Milk St., Boston
Phone Ft. Hill 5490
406 Centre St., Newton
Phone North 374

Real Estate

FOR SALE in Faneuil Hill section of Newton, three new nine room houses with reception hall, two baths (tiled), gas and electricity, open fireplaces, all modern improvements. Ready for occupancy May 1st. For plans and particulars apply to A. H. WAITT, 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

SUNGLOW, Ogunquit, Maine. To rent for season, near beaches, trolleys, etc., 12 rooms, furnished, broad piazzas, 5 acres of land, excellent neighborhood, \$400 per season. Photos at office.

SOUTH SHORE—Beautiful Estate. To rent, completely furnished, 20 large rooms, broad verandas, 10 acres of land, long shore frontage, beautiful gardens, shrubs, lawns, lawns, stables, boat house, etc., handy to depot, reasonable rent. Also many fine farms and country estates all over New England for rent, for sale, and exchange.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE



This property is situated in Lunenburg, Mass., 40 miles from Boston. 45 acres, 750 ft. on Whalom lake, with commanding view for miles in every direction, including Mt. Wachusett and the Hampshire hills. Stone dwelling, 14 rooms and bath; broad veranda, running water, steam heat, open fireplaces, electric lights, hardwood floors; all in excellent condition. Seven room cottage with heat, bath and running water; horse barn, garage, icehouse, cow barn, 500-ft. henhouse. Running water supply throughout the premises. An ideal country home with ample farming area, beautiful grounds, excellent boating and bathing, situated in a community of small farms four miles from Fitchburg, one half mile from car line. May be bought for reasonable price to settle estate. For further particulars apply to E. A. BAKER & BAKER, attorneys at law, Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

LINK TWO FAIRS IN CALIFORNIA IS HIGHWAY SCHEME

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Completion of the coast route of the state highway between the two exposition cities will be discussed by representatives of the boards of supervisors of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties at a conference at San Francisco. Representatives of the city governments of the cities along the route, and of the chambers of commerce and other civic bodies and the automobile organizations interested are invited to participate in the conference, the Union says.

A sale of \$825,000 in highway bonds is required to finance the unprovided construction of the state highway between San Francisco and San Diego, and it is proposed to provide the shrinkage of that amount of bonds, about \$35,000, so that they may be marketed. The gap on the coast road is in the limits of Monterey county.

RUBBER STAMP OF FARMER TO GUARANTEE EGGS

FARGO, N. D.—Farmers around Mott, an item from that place in the Fargo Forum says, have organized a poultry association with the object of raising the standard of the product. The plan is to stamp each egg with the name of the seller, and thus to guarantee it. The association plans to sell direct to consumers, and announces that a labor organization in an eastern city has contracted to take 40 cases a week.

By guaranteeing the eggs the producers are standardizing their product and building up a substantial and reliable market. Experiments show that loss on egg shipments through breakage, bad eggs, badly flavored eggs and other causes averages about 17 per cent, or two eggs of each dozen marketed. This loss in North Dakota alone will reach \$500,000 annually.

JOINT TERMINALS NEW ORLEANS IDEA

NEW ORLEANS—The New Orleans Railway & Light Company and the Orleans-Kenner Company may make joint use of the proposed terminals of the latter company on University place, in case the interurban route, tentatively agreed upon, finally is approved.

Terminals to cost above \$500,000, the item says, are to be constructed by the Orleans-Kenner Company, if present plans go through, at a point directly opposite the Grunewald hotel.

MISSISSIPPI HEARS TALKS ON FARMING

NEW ORLEANS—Agricultural speakers under the direction of Prof. P. G. Holden are touring Mississippi in motor cars teaching diversified farming, reports the item. The campaign will include Jackson, Hazlehurst, Brookhaven, McComb, Magnolia, Tylertown, Prentiss, Sumrall, Hattiesburg, Wiggins, Laurel, Columbus, Moss Point, Gulfport, Collins, Meridian and Quitman.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Fielder has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate to be convened Friday to receive nominations to three boards established at the last session. These are the inspectors of the state prison, the trustees of the State Home for Girls and the prison labor commission.

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

REAL ESTATE

AN ENJOYABLE HOUR PATRIOTS' DAY

MAY BE YOURS BY VISITING

one of the most beautiful, improved properties in Boston, where, with all the advantages of the country, one may at the same time enjoy the privileges of the city. Only five minutes' ride from Forest Hills elevated terminal—on direct line of Jamaica Plain, Hyde Park and Readville electric. Cars pass property, and it is also near railroad station.

Woodbourne The Old Minot Estate

Concrete and Brick Houses For Sale and To Rent. Single and attached houses, latest ideas in modern construction and scientific in arrangement. Repairs are practically eliminated for years because these houses are built to avoid depreciation.

Beautiful Park Surroundings Natural Grounds
An Abundance of Magnificent Trees Tennis Courts

BUNGALOWS BUILT TO YOUR ORDER

TERMS
Payments are within the reach of people of moderate means, as our selling plan is similar to that of co-operative Banks. You need not feel under any obligation to us in coming out to inspect these attractive homes. Call at the office and our representatives will gladly show you over the grounds. The trip is worth your taking Patriots' Day. We will be pleased to enter names on our "waiting list" for the most attractive apartments in Boston.

BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO., 308 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills
Telephone Jamaica 21448

Real Estate Allston

Tel. Brighton 2188
138 Brighton Ave.
THIS OFFICE WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY AND MONDAY, APRIL 18, 20.
WINSLOW A. DUNNE

MERRYMOUNT



If you have a wish for an Ideal Home in a beautiful place amid Ideal Surroundings, let us show you how your wish can be realized at MERRYMOUNT ON QUINCY BAY. Homestead estate of the late John Quincy Adams. Permanent or Summer homes. A number of new houses now being built; gas, water, electric lights, telephone are ready for connection. Bathing Beach and Yachting Pier. 50,000 ft. of granite walls have been laid. No taxes for one year. 7c to 1c a foot. A few choice lots higher.

410 Secures Any Lot—Balance: Payments to Suit You. May we send you some very interesting literature? Present this adv. to salesmen on property for Craftsman's book of house plans.

HOUSES BUILT FOR CUSTOMERS. Take Sea Street cars at Quincy Square. Agents' office on property. Open week days and Sundays. Telephone Quincy 1721-W.

H. T. WHITMAN, Agent
220 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Adams Bldg. Quincy Tel. 847-W

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE

Reading
Everything in Real Estate

Telephone 560
Fine OLD FASHIONED HOME, 10 rooms, all improvements, 3 fireplaces, corner lot, high and dry, 3 minutes to square or station, yet retired, nearly 17,000 ft. of land, several stately elms, variety of fruit; assessed \$4800. Sold by TEMPLE, Reading.

Nearly HALF AN ACRE, in fine high location, with this house of 8 rooms with sleeping porch and shed, 2 piazzas, gas and coal ranges, hot water heat, electric lights; abundance of apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes and good asparagus bed; lots of flowers, some raspberries and rhubarb; running water in garden. Price \$4800. TEMPLE, Reading.

ONE ACRE AND ONE TENTH, excellent land, in this corner lot, on fine thoroughfare, 7 minutes' walk to square, electric pass; house has 12 rooms, all improvements, broad piazzas, more than 2 dozen apple and pear trees; fronting on 2 streets gives ample opportunity for several extra building lots; assessed \$5000. Widow is determined to sell. TEMPLE, Reading.

\$500 down will buy this \$4000 estate; house of 9 rooms and laundry, all improvements, broad piazzas, with vine-covered arbor, fireplace, several full-grown apple and pear trees, also grapes; located on one of finest streets, convenient to everything. TEMPLE, Reading.

\$100 for this COZY HOME, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, plumbing all new, 2 long piazzas, 1 screened; small garden and some fruit; 3 minutes to station. TEMPLE, Reading.

\$300 for 7-ACRE WOOD-LAND. ARTHUR W. TEMPLE, Temple Street, Reading. Tel. 560

Safe Real Estate Investments

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
APARTMENT HOUSE properties in Brookline and the Back Bay, showing net incomes of from \$8 to \$20 per cent. Little cash required in some cases or would exchange for non-productive real estate in any suburb of Boston. Let us show you how to increase your income.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
451 Old South Building, Boston
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Telephone:—Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

WEST NEWTON

FOR SALE
Late Albert Metcalf

House of fifteen rooms, including large music room, with pipe organ. 57,000 feet of land. Large garage and stable.
ROBERT W. WILLIAMSON, Trustees.
JAMES A. NEAL,
Beaconsfield Hotel, Brookline
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

FREDERICK A. KING

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
On Tuesday, April 21st, I am issuing a booklet containing a long list of farms, country estates, acreage, building lots, factory sites, etc., in the district surrounding FRAMINGHAM, SOUTHBORO, WESTBORO AND MAIR.

and the outlying towns and villages. This will be mailed free by request. In the last two days have listed nine large farms. Telephone 444.

FREDERICK A. KING,
Framingham, Mass.

Bargain in Brookline

FOR SALE—Stone and brick house in Brookline, 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms, recently renovated throughout; new hardwood floors, new plumbing, new lighting fixtures and interior decorations; will be sold at a greatly reduced price and on terms to suit purchaser.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
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Established 1836 Incorporated 1894

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JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Special attention given to repairs of Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

"ECHO LAKE FARM"

(marvellous echoes from the piazza); 175 acres, 15 new, needed, sugar maple, 300 trees, house, evaporator, etc.; 1000 cords wood; cut 25 tons hay; bordering lake as large as Boston Common; 600 ft. frontage with furnished cottage; 100 apple trees; farm house 8 rooms, piazza, lawn and shade; 2 barns, sheep and calf pens, pigery, 2 henneries one 100 feet; carriage house, new 100-ton silo; workshop; good repair; price \$2850, \$600 cash, balance \$200 a year; in Lake Umbagog region. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 430 Old South Bldg., Boston.

EXECUTORS

Will listen to any kind of a reasonable offer for 16-room house in Newtonville. Good condition. Fine heating and plumbing. Acre of elevated land; location convenient and high-class. Assessment \$23,500.

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Economical management of property my specialty. Rents collected promptly. No extra charge for leasing. Repairs reduced to a minimum.

FREDK O. WOODRUFF, 35 Milk St.
Real Estate Expert and Appraiser

Locate in the delightful Old Colony section of the Back Bay. HERBERT E. ROBBINS, Norwell, Massachusetts

SEA SHORE LOTS

\$50 and upwards. Send for booklet. PAIR-VIEW LAND CO., 101 Tremont St., Boston.
NEW HAMPSHIRE HOMES CO., Catalogue Free.
44 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Prides Crossing Beverly

An estate of 7 acres with commodious house, stable and garage in that private reservation known as the Paine Farm, than which there is no choicer spot on the North Shore. Price \$50,000.

John D. Hardy
10 High St., June, Summer

SUMMER PROPERTY

SHARON
TO LET—A most attractive summer home, overlooking the lake and surrounded by beautiful grounds. 2-story house of 8 rooms, bath and laundry, electric lights, open plumbing, hardwood floors, furnace, built-in piano, completely furnished, including awnings, screens, etc.; lake privileges; immediate possession.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
451 Old South Building, Boston
Telephone:—Fort Hill 5035

REAL ESTATE

ASHMONT
FOR SALE
Very attractive little home, 9 rooms and bath, 7000 ft. land; fruit and shade trees. W. E. BALDWIN, 225 Boylston St., Rox. 363.

TO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list with our property with an active broker. See KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 363.

We solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury) 25 years' experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury.

100 LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE Cottages and farms for sale and to rent.

See CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 234 Washington St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

TAMWORTH, N. H. For Sale or To Rent
Old-fashioned, 12-room house, fully furnished; 2 fireplaces, large screened piazza (2x8); unending water supply and shore view of Chocoma; shed, barn, ice house and 75 acres of land. For price, photographs, large folder information, apply to A. M. FITTS, 382 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Long Island, on Great South Bay, a gentleman's estate, 23 beautiful acres, a little woodland; fine 12-room house, modern; besting; 2 fireplaces, porte cochere; stable, well equipped; poultry house; R. R. station at rear of property; large view of Long Island Sound; over excellent state road; cost late owner \$100,000; will sell for \$18,000. E. M. FREEMAN, 635 Washington St., Quincy, Mass. Tel. 1615-W.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Summer Hotel
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
FOR SALE or will exchange for pine timber lands; ideal location; splendid 6-room house; furnace heat, hardwood floors; good barn and poultry houses; price \$6000; cash. Details GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

Wellesley—\$6500
FOR SALE—New cement house of 7 rooms, bath and laundry, with electric lights, hardwood floors and all modern conveniences; 10,000 sq. ft. of land.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
451 Old South Building, Boston
Telephone Fort Hill 5035

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE or TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, an unusually attractive 13-room house, overlooking Commonwealth Golf and Country Club. J. W. V. BAL-LARD, 256 Boylston St.

FOR SALE—Sharon, Mass.; attractive house of 10 rooms and bath; town water, electricity, hot water heater; about 16000 sq. ft. of high land; delightful location; bon house, garage space; 39 mins from Boston, express trains all day. HENRY MARTIN CLARKE, 50 State St., Boston.

RATES

Set Sold: 1 or 2 times, 15¢ per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10¢ per line per insertion; more than 10 lines to the inch, 5 words to the line.

SUMMER PROPERTY

Sagamore Beach is becoming the best-known summer resort on Cape Cod.

Open for Inspection, April 18 and 20
Lots for Sale, Cottages to Let, Two Hotels
"The Beauty Spot of Quaint Cape Cod"

SAGAMORE BEACH
EDWIN M. ROBINSON
Box 59, Sagamore Beach, Mass.

OAK HILL HARVARD

30 MILES FROM BOSTON
TO RENT, furnished, a completely furnished mansion; modern conveniences, 9 bedrooms, large living room, 6 fireplaces, 12-foot piazzas, 60 ft. long, commencing at Cambridge sweep, including peaks of Mt. Wachusett, Monadnock, the Peterboro Mts. and Lyndeboro hills; another, similarly situated, 6 bedrooms, 4 fireplaces, large piazzas and living room. A. C. FULLER, 96 Milk St., room 2.

WINTHROP, MASS.

Near Cottage. Hotel—Furnished, June to October. New house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, combination range, large living-room with fireplace, beautiful shade trees; overlooking harbor; 3 min. to station. Seen by appointment. Apply Room 616, 100 Joylston St.

At Swampscott Beach

TO RENT FOR SUMMER SEASON
Modern 10-room residence, fully furnished, including billiard table; cross boulevard for surf bathing. L. M. RAN-GER, Box 2413, Boston.

BUNGALOW—MASSAPOG LAKE

TO LET—SHARON, MASS.
Fine 2-story bungalow, 9 rooms, bath, completely and nicely furnished; electricity, phone, steam, piped for Sharon spring water; garage, man's room; large grounds. E. W. BOYCE, premises, or rm. 806, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

NORTH SHORE

CLIFTON, MASS.
Rockaway Inn and Cottages.
Pleasantly situated with ocean view. ALTHEA, 101 St. James Avenue, Boston. Open April 20 for inspection.

ON BUZZARDS BAY—Newly built summer home, 8 large rooms, all improvements, large piazzas, garage, everything right on shore, overlooking Cape Cod canal, which is 1/2 mile from shore. Agents or McELROY & THOMPSON, owners, Brockton. Phone 1914. Reasonable rent.

On Top of West Newton Hill, near Brae Burn Country Club, nine miles from Boston; completely furnished house, ten rooms, two baths, broad piazzas, flowering shrubs and shade trees. Address P. O. Box 1462, Boston.

SINAESE LAKE, N. H.—For sale or to let, 12-room furnished cottage; also one 6 rooms; with 10 lots having 300 ft. lake front. E. H. WALLACE, 65 Hancock St., Boston.

SUMMER COTTAGE to let, 5 rooms, all furnished; Weymouth, Mass. Apply to C. A. NOWELL, 122 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.

LAND—York Harbor, Bar Harbor, shore, lake, island, mountain, acreage or subdivided. MAINE SHORE CO., 45 Milk St., Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

SHARON
TO LET—A most attractive summer home, overlooking the lake and surrounded by beautiful grounds. 2-story house of 8 rooms, bath and laundry, electric lights, open plumbing, hardwood floors, furnace, built-in piano, completely furnished, including awnings, screens, etc.; lake privileges; immediate possession.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
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REAL ESTATE

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FOR SALE
Very attractive little home, 9 rooms and bath, 7000 ft. land; fruit and shade trees. W. E. BALDWIN, 225 Boylston St., Rox. 363.

TO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list with our property with an active broker. See KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 363.

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See CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 234 Washington St., Boston.

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Old-fashioned, 12-room house, fully furnished; 2 fireplaces, large screened piazza (2x8); unending water supply and shore view of Chocoma; shed, barn, ice house and 75 acres of land. For price, photographs, large folder information, apply to A. M. FITTS, 382 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.

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NEW YORK—Long Island, on Great South Bay, a gentleman's estate, 23 beautiful acres, a little woodland; fine 12-room house, modern; besting; 2 fireplaces, porte cochere; stable, well equipped; poultry house; R. R. station at rear of property; large view of Long Island Sound; over excellent state road; cost late owner \$100,000; will sell for \$18,000. E. M. FREEMAN, 635 Washington St., Quincy, Mass. Tel. 1615-W.

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Summer Hotel
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FOR SALE or will exchange for pine timber lands; ideal location; splendid 6-room house; furnace heat, hardwood floors; good barn and poultry houses; price \$6000; cash. Details GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

Wellesley—\$6500
FOR SALE—New cement house of 7 rooms, bath and laundry, with electric lights, hardwood floors and all modern conveniences; 10,000 sq. ft. of land.

WM. E. McCOY & CO.
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CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE or TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, an unusually attractive 13-room house, overlooking Commonwealth Golf and Country Club. J. W. V. BAL-LARD, 256 Boylston St.

FOR SALE—Sharon, Mass.; attractive house of 10 rooms and bath; town water, electricity, hot water heater; about 16000 sq. ft. of high land; delightful location; bon house, garage space; 39 mins from Boston, express trains all day. HENRY MARTIN CLARKE, 50 State St., Boston.

FOR RENT

FOR ONE OR TWO SEASONS
SITUATED ON THE
Jerusalem Road, North Cohasset, Mass.

Overlooking the ocean, high elevation, two acres, large vegetable garden, flowers, fruit in abundance; large stable, garage; house 20 rooms, viz.: 9 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, music-room, living-room, library, billiard room, dining room, kitchen, servants' dining room, laundry, linen room, four bathrooms, lavatory, hot-water heating, five unobstructed drive lights, everything in admirable condition and completely furnished. Address A. L. WHITNEY, 120 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Penobscot Bay, Camden Mountains MAINE

FOR SALE or TO LET—Modern summer residence built on completely furnished for owner's use. High land overlooking bay and islands. Few of mountains. Two minutes from shore, 1/2 mile from Camden P. O. Plastered and papered throughout. 3 open fireplaces, living room, 22x30 ft., 4 chambers, besting, large wire screen and blinds. Fine water supply. Plumbing, electric lights. Plaza 10x120 ft. Bathing, boating, golf and unobstructed drive. Apply to JOSEPH D. SNELL, 114 Pearl St., Boston.

NAHANT

For Sale at a Bargain—12-room furnished house with 2 baths, large piazzas, facing ocean, which is within 150 feet of house; good lot of land; location among most desirable in town; appointment for inspection. Address J. A. KONRAD JOHNSON, 81 State St., Boston.

FOR SALE—Eight-acre farm and buildings in Franklin, N. H., on high lands overlooking Webster lake; ideal summer home; pure water; good boating; price low for quick sale. Address J. A. EMERY, 1322 Commonwealth Ave., Allston.

KENNERMA, HULL, MASS.

Cottages To Let and For Sale
All modern improvements; good bathing and boating.
Apply to W. N. STODDARD, 4 Walnut St., Room 544, Worcester, Mass.

COTUIT, MASS.

FOR SALE or Rent—Desirable furnished summer cottages on shore, sight of Cotuit Boat Harbor; from \$300 to \$600 for season; fine boating and bathing. S. N. HANLEY.

CAMDEN, MAINE

Several fully furnished cottages for rent. Seashore and mountains combined. Circulars and plans sent on request. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

TO RENT—Two modern cottages at Little Lake Sunapee, near hotel, one 7 rooms and bath, \$250 per season; one 5 rooms and bath, \$150 per season. Address H. W. KIDDER, New London, N. H.

MAINE COTTAGE to rent, at East Boothbay, on the coast; running water, electric lights, well furnished. Address MacQUEEN, 17 Monument sq., Charlestown, Mass.

TO LET IN SCITATE, MASS.—Nine-room furnished house; bath, open fireplaces, acre of land, large garden, fruit. Address G. S. DUBOIS, Bay St., Scituate, Mass. Phone Scituate 155.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE

MAINE COAST FARM for sale or to rent—On the State highway and trolley line, 2 1/2 miles from Ogunquit; farm of about 60 acres; 12 rooms; 2 bathrooms; bath, laundry, furnace, electric lights, town water, etc.; long shed and barn; large frontage on street, with view of ocean and country; trout brook running through the farm with good side pond fed by springs; can have private trout pond; good variety of fruit; land especially adapted to fruits and vegetables; will furnish house and furniture; also at Ogunquit, furnished cottages of from 3 to 12 rooms to let; rentals from \$300 to \$1500 or season. GEO. H. LIT-LEFIELD.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

BOUND-BROOK, N. J.—Charming old homestead on Raritan river; 13 acres; 10 rooms, steam heat, latest plumbing, electric lights, garage, barn, chicken house; grand shade, shrubbery, etc.; 15 minutes' walk; depot; mosquitoes unknown; real bargain. MANTON, 6 Church St., New York; phone Cort 1793.

REAL ESTATE—KANSAS

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

HOTELS

MR. ALLEN AINSLIE

who has personally assumed management of the reconstructed Lincoln House at Swampscott, will be present on Patriots' Day, April 20 to receive those who wish to inspect or engage rooms for the summer. This is the most slightly location on the North Shore. Hotel will be improved throughout; private baths and beautiful Sun Parlor added.

LINCOLN HOUSE

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
Boston Address, 6 Beacon Street, Room 316

FINANCIAL

A GOOD PLAN FOR THE NEW YEAR

Just this—keep your funds (and don't ignore small amounts) safe and profitably invested in MONROE'S FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS. Whatever you have \$50 or any larger amount on hand that you will not need for two or three months invest it in a certificate and have it earn 6%. When you have \$200.00 or more of these certificates you can exchange them for a First Mortgage Loan. In this way you do not lose interest on your money. Put this plan in operation by investing interest or dividend or you receive the interest of the loan. You will be agreeably surprised at the resultant profit. Let us explain these investments to you. MONROE CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Good Suites

706 HUNTINGTON AVE., homekeeping suites of 2, 3, 4 rooms, \$20-30.
433 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood section), BOSTON, corner of Ames St., 4 rooms, \$22.00.
80 ST. BROTHER ST., BOSTON, 6 rooms and bath, on corner, \$42.00.
41 EAST CONCORD ST., SOUTH END, 6 rooms and bath, \$33.00.
The above suites are to be let in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

14 FEDERAL and 113 CONGRESS STS., BOSTON

SUITES TO LET

1 to 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; desirable tenants only. \$18 to \$20 a month; near Art Museum, Symphony Hall, Opera House, Y. M. C. A., etc., etc., on premises, 157-163 Hemenway St., also 6 Hemenway St., or to HENDERSON & ROSS, 20 State St., Boston; Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

TO BE SUBLET

SUITE of 7 rooms and bath, in a choice Brookline neighborhood, with all modern conveniences; large, bright, sunny room; hot water and janitor service; possession May 1, 1914; rent \$35 per month.

W. M. E. MCCOY & CO.

481 Old South Building, Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephone: F. H. 2055; Brookline 3210

SUITES TO LET

AT VERY reasonable prices, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; large reception room; heat, hot water and janitor service; owner on premises. ALBERT H. WAITT, 45 Milk St., Phone 1411.

CAMBRIDGE—Attractive apartment of 7 rooms and bath, with maid's room; to sublet, furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1, near Harvard St., all outside rooms; air exposure, with piazza opening from dining room. Apply 403 Kirkland St.

WILL RENT newly furnished apartment, including grand piano; six rooms and bath on Commonwealth Ave., Allston; June 15th to Sept. 15th; \$100 a month; references required. Address 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

DORCHESTER—Ashmont, 60 Druce St., 2 room kitchenette suite for light housekeeping; furnished complete; all rooms and bath on Commonwealth Ave., Allston; June 15th to Sept. 15th; \$100 a month; references required. Address 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

FOR RENT—on 23rd floor, handsomely furnished front corner apartment of 6 rooms and bath; both kitchenette; all outside rooms; near Fenway entrance. Address 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

APARTMENTS and Houses—Practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KENNEDY-Woodward Ltd., 300 Warren St., Roxbury, Tel. 322 Roxbury.

TO LET—Pleasant, attractively furnished apartment, rooms, bath and kitchenette; near Fenway entrance. Address 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

TO RENT for few months beginning in May, well furnished apartment of 6 rooms and bath; 1 minute from Copley Sq. Address MISS L. A. GRANT, 154 Newbury St., Boston.

FENWAY—Beautifully furnished apt. 5 rooms and bath, from May 1, excellent location for summer months; references required. Address 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

FURNISHED 7-room apartment in one of the finest locations in Brookline, Mass., to sublet June to Sept.; price \$100 per month. Address 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

FOR RENT, furnished, high to Sept. 2-room housekeeping suite; high; airy; in back Bay Fen; references exchanged. Suite 23, 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

MILTON, 5 room apartment, all modern conveniences; 2 min. from train, 4 from electric. Apply 112 Central Ave. Tel. 2110.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER—Suite of 2 furnished rooms and bath; 1 block from Copley Sq. Address 115, Monitor 2210, Boston.

TO SUBLET in Cambridge, 4 well-furnished, kitchen and bath; all improvements; near cars. Add. 20 Tenney St., Cambridge.

HENEMWAY ST., 142, Suite 5—Furnished apartment of 6 outside rooms and kitchen; offer very reasonable.

FALMOUTH ST., 27, Suite 1—Furnished apartment of 6 rooms, all light, near Symphony Hall. Tel. B. 2342-3.

TO LET—Nicely furnished suite; reasonable rent to right party. FLEMING BROS., 1048 Boylston St.

APARTMENTS WANTED
GENTLEMAN desires to sublet small unfurnished apartment with privilege of rooming; must be sunny, near car line, reasonable; state particulars; ref. given and required. F. S. Monitor Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
WANTED Board and room for summer, North or South shore; young couple with child. Address 417, Monitor Office.

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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Hand Tools
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In addition to our large electric construction and motor repair business, we are fully equipped to do all kinds of MACHINE WORK. If you have anything mechanical to manufacture, let us give you a figure. We can also assist in financing your proposition. Address HARRY B. IVINS, 71 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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Series 35 H. 1913; overhauled; new top and paint; price reasonable. TAYLOR-PALMER Garage, 171 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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2 1/2c Magic Lantern Pictures

Thousands of them for school instruction and home entertainment. Printed description or lecture accompanies each set. Send for our list and catalogue of the

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720 14th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FALKSTONE & FONTANET COURTS
FURNISHED suites, 1 to 6 rooms and bath, solves your problem; home comfort, from station, 7 min. ride; wish; cafe; finest location in city; outside rooms; tastefully furnished, convenient, new, quiet, reasonable, permanent or transients. 14th and Fairmount sts., N. W. Write MRS. N. B. TOURNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1791 Lanier Pl.—A lady occupying a large, airy apartment, with porch, will make an excellent offer to one or two ladies for the summer months. Address 34 The Lambeth.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—3-room brick house, with 4 open fireplaces, steam heat; sold at a bargain. Address Owner, 2476 Ontario Rd., Washington, D. C.

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LACE CURTAIN HAND LAUNDRY—Reliable cleaning and repairing; parcel post and express charges paid; telephone; send for information. MRS. C. H. BAUER, 1348 E. St., N. E., Washington, D. C. Phone Lincoln 2527-Y.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

APARTMENTS TO LET

LADY would leave until October her richly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, in new select apartment house, overlooking Hudson; light, cool; moderate rental. MRS. CRAIG, 218 W. 42d St. (corner Broadway), New York.

FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet, 4 attractive and completely furnished rooms; good neighborhood; convenient to subway and surface lines. A. M. HOLDEN, 18 West 125th St.

ROOMS

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424—Light room (furnished), hot and cold water, electric drop-light, steam heat, elevator; board optional. GILLILAN.

COMFORTABLE, furnished rooms, all conveniences. MRS. VAN EDEEN, The Winthrop, 425 W. 118 St., N. Y. City, apt. 42.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Running hot and cold water; convenient to subway and I.; 33 and up. CALDWELL, 25 W. 66th St.

ROOM—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers desirable outside room to refined person; all conv.; 8 min. subway, 30 min. Wall St., Manhattan. Near Park RAINGER, 180 Sterling place.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—MISS ALICE FORRESTER, 42 Beaver St. Telephone 7738. Haver.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 10, 211-213, Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave.

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WANG



Your auto is looking very shabby. It runs nicely yet and to all practical purposes is as good as new, but you are very much ashamed of its appearance, and you do not wish to spend \$50.00 to have it repainted. Why not do the work yourself? Send us \$2.50 for a complete outfit of all the necessary paints, varnishes, chemicals, brushes, etc., necessary to polish and restore your car or other car of the same or smaller size. Outfit for larger cars, \$3.00.

We will pay Parcel Post or Express charges if money accompanies your order. If you desire, we will ship C. O. D. You to pay charges, a few hours work and your car will look as well as it did the day it came from the factory.

The Van Tilburg Mfg. Company

Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

The trousers never sag. Perfect freedom of body. Try a pair and you will not wear any other.

See the sliding cord, which makes them so comfortable. Price, \$50 by mail. Not sold in stores. Give address, name and height.

A. G. SIMMONS,
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Paste, Mucilage, Pastilage Holder

Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO., PRINTERS
And Manufacturing Stationers
1722-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON.
Notice is hereby given that the City Council will give a public hearing on Tuesday, April 21, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, on the ordinance and order to transfer the quarantine service of the Boston Health Department to the custody of the United States Government.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN P. DEVER,
Clerk of Committee.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

1914.
Registration of voters will be held at the office of the Election Commissioners, 100 Summer St., Boston, on April 21, 27, May 4, 11, 18, 25, June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

JOHN M. MINTON,
MELANCTHON W. BURLIN,
JOHN B. MARTIN,
TILLOTSON B. BELL,
Board of Election Commissioners.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for a man of executive ability and with high references, an exceptional opportunity is open to take an active interest in a growing business, an investment of from \$3000 to \$5000 required; the fullest investigation is offered to sincere applicants. F. CURTIS, 218 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Young man to keep books; clerk who can invest \$2000 or \$3000 with a guaranteed dividend of 10%; the business established for long location and has a manufacturing; started 5 years ago with \$1400; the stock now will inventory \$17,000; June 1, 1915, 25, 29, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

ORIGINAL contributions dealing only with dry goods men and affairs, brief, to the point, if touching humorous, experiences not excluded, will be accepted by the editor of "DRY GOODS," 120 W. 34th St., New York; by letter only.

MOVING PICTURE OUTFITS—Machine and films enough for a show, \$65; great profits made during the summer. Write for prices. McNAMARA, 363 Washington St., Boston.

FOR SALE—A fine business opportunity at Evanston. LADIES' GIFT SHOP, well established, for long location and has a C. M. ACKLEY, 1001 Grove St., Evanston, Ill.

1000 LODGING HOUSE—Worth \$1000, your price; income \$135 over rent. Address J. M. OKRAH, 424 Columbus Ave.

OKLAHOMA

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STRICTLY high class; \$25 to \$75; ref.

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726 Rand. 7250-7251

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2531 Chicago

DR. M. NEALE MORSE
Telephone Central 3422
Suite 500 Reliance Bldg. 32 No. State St.

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374, Suite 1420.
People's Gas Bldg., 122 S. Mich. Ave.

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DENTIST—Artistic restoration of teeth, roots, etc. JOHN H. WORTHEM, D.D.S., 15 North Main St.

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DR. A. M. TRAXLER
316-317 Metc. Bldg. City. Phone 5124

LONG BEACH, CAL.
DENTIST—DR. JAMES H. BOSWELL
602 First National Bank Bldg.
Home 100

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DENTIST—DR. IRVING F. GARDNER
707 Auditorium Building
Both phones. Main 1747, F. 6609.

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DENTIST—DR. BERTRAM G. TANTER
504 Eleventh Ave. Phone Hanover 2230
Wisconsin State Bank Bldg.

DENTIST
DR. ANNA T. GROSSENBAUGH
105 Grand Ave. Phone Grand 758

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Hours 10 to 5, 800-10 Union Bk. Bldg.
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70 BACON BUILDING

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713-14-15 BROADWAY BUILDING
Telephone Main 4164

DENTIST—DR. A. W. KEENE
Melodic Theatrical Bldg., Room 7
351 1/2 Washington St. Tel. Marshall 3205

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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With the latest Parisian ideas and designs in
Gowns, Suits, Wraps and Blouses
Also a full line of Corsets.
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LACY & CO., Millinery
Importers and Designers, Suite 94, Mentor
Bldg., 30 So. State St. Phone Rand. 697.

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GOOD, CLEAN, WHOLESOME
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THE HARMONY CAFETERIA
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SUPER 4:30 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.

THE WATSON
Luncheon Supper Cafeteria Service
1100 N. Adams, bet. 9th Ave. and Franklin

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BEAUTIFUL HOME and furnishings for sale in Winnetka, Ill. at a bargain; owner breaking up housekeeping; grounds beautifully cultivated, 100x165 ft. dining room, living room, kitchen, 4 chambers, 2 bathrooms, 2 sleeping, 1 dining and 1 living room porch, running water in maid's room; finest lighting fixtures, plumbing and bath work throughout. VICTOR S. PEAKMAN, owner, 75 E. Adams St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
TO EXCHANGE \$8000 equity in \$20,000 corner residence, Englewood; modern, 14 rooms; fine barn; best transportation; want clear title or small residence. L. M. DISNEY, room 602, 36 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; phone Randolph 6078.

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INSURANCE
134 So. La Salle Street, Main 5100

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TO RENT—Two offices, each with reception room and private office; \$25 each. HELLER-ROSE CO., 708-710 Kessler Bldg., 5 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

APARTMENTS WANTED
WANTED, by married couple, furnished apartments on the North Side or in Evanston; may be modest, but neat. Z. S. 760 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS
FOR RENT—Newly furnished room, with small private family, in Edgewater. 1263 Thorndale Ave., 2d fl., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Nice single room, reasonable to good party; good neighborhood, also good transportation. 2156 Monroe St.

STORAGE
HAMILTON PARK WAREHOUSE, 7022 Parnell Ave., Englewood, Chicago. Fireproof; private rooms. Phone Stewart 6441.

Dentists

SEATTLE, WASH.

DENTISTRY
DR. FRANK S. SMITH
925-7 Green Bldg. Phone Main 748

SPOKANE, WASH.
DENTISTRY—DR. A. B. LOCKARD
205 Hyde Building
Phone Main 1335

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
DR. CHAS. J. NICOLAI
Galen Bldg., 301 Sutter. Tel. Sutter 324

DR. M. J. BELL
DENTIST
Phone Douglas 1408, 1011-12 Head Bldg.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT
318 Main St. Room 10, Rockwell Bldg.
Springfield, Mass.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DENTISTRY—DR. JUDSON H. NORTH
and DR. E. D. SHAW, 312-314 Union Bldg.
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69 Nassau Street New York

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Deserving the most popular watch ever offered—sensible, convenient, beautiful—always in sight. Very fashionable.
WE SAVE YOU MONEY
Our prices are wonderfully low and offer big savings. Our complete line includes octagonal, tonneau, and many new styles, in silver, gold and gold filled. Our installment offer makes it possible to enjoy use of watch now.
Write for particulars and ask for Circular showing latest ideas in Wrist Watches, saving prices, etc. Sent Free. Write today.
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333 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago.

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Price each 50 cents post free
This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs. Any small article, such as bits of colored cloth, potato parings, postage stamp, worn thread, etc., placed on the revolving disk, when seen through the lens, assumes the most beautiful, original, varied and unusual designs imaginable.
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Prices reasonable. Phone RD. 1083-W.
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For Sale Cheap—New oak dining set, extension table, six leather seat chairs, also couch, dresser, iron bed, mattress and National spring bed can be seen after 6 p. m. or by appointment. 86 Gainsboro st., suite 4. Telephone Bank Bay 2079-W.

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Specialties for Every Home—Labor-saving devices, novelties, housewives should have them. They lighten labor at little cost; up-to-date line; write for particulars. **EAGLE WIRE NOVELTY CO.,** Dept. C, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Lady to take the agency of our strictly high grade corsets in every city or town that we are not represented. H. I. DAVIS CORSET CO., 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Ambitious lady to take the general agency for Boston of our strictly high grade corsets. H. I. DAVIS CORSET CO., 6 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

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We will be pleased to have you mention the "Monitor" when writing us.
McBryde & Gray Co.

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Phone Bell Main 812
Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies.

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I'll make you a suit from your choice of best imported or domestic wools, man-made goods, etc., including Skippers' Satin, with best workmanship, \$20; or with your material, \$10. A. APPEL, Malden and Washington sts. opposite Cathedral; entrance leading off from street.

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Exclusive, original Gowns and Blouses made to order. Moderate prices.

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FRENCH MODISTE

under Mauss in Paris

will be glad to see customers at her new address.

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combs into nice switches; 1 stem switch \$1.25; 2 stem \$1.50; 3 stem \$2.00; orders solicited. MRS. TOM HAYNIE, Warren, Ark.

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around hosiery on the market.

E. G. WOODMAN,

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Best home-made candies on order.

Back Bay 3173 M

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Luncheon from 11:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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Open from 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

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THE universal anastigmat of the highest

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and you may have: spring message cards,

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palm and is handy, convenient and

clean. Fits any finger.

Silver \$2.00, Gold \$10.00

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DANCING TEACHER, expert in all

modern dance desires position as mistress

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MEN'S CAST OFF CLOTHING wanted;

will pay cash; old gold and other articles

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If so have it made into a

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give you an estimate. If

our price is not satisfactory

we will return your willow

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For \$30.00 I will furnish goods and all

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what splendid values I am giving. You

will be astonished to see what a beauti-

ful suit can be produced at this very

reasonable price, \$30.00. Bear in mind

this price includes goods, making and

everything complete.

MADAME DURANT

Bigelow & Kennard Building

12 WEST STREET, BOSTON

Shoe Duster

25 cts. Post Free

Saves you money.

Rub up your

dusty shoes and

your shins last

and get leather

case which folds

up as shown in

cut and can be

carried in pocket. No

LAID. Price 25 cents post free.

GOULD & GOULD

Dept. 1 Box 5143, Boston, Mass.

SADIE S. MARCYES

Ten years with Madame Gillespie

SHAMPOOING, MANICURING

and all kinds of hair work

—MARCYES & ADELL

296 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. B. B. 416

SPENCER CORSETS

Custom-made, front or back laced; give

slender appearance. A special design for

each customer, and guaranteed to keep

original shape. B. W. LOGAN, 462 Boyl-

ston Street, Room 210.

H. STEPPER & CO.

LADIES' TAILORS

159A Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Tel. Oxford 4235-W

Near Keith's Theatre

Reya Corset Shop

159A Tremont St., Boston (over Tuttle's)

CORSETS FITTED FROM \$1.00 UP

Formerly with C. F. HOVEY & CO.

HOUSE DRESSES

Made of percales in stripes

and plain color ginghams

and will fit any size woman

from 36 to 46. The hand-

icest garment ever invented

for the busy housewife.

Illustration shows exact

style.

TO CONtribute to the Comfort of Women

Unlined SEAMLESS

SHOES

Soft, flexible, cush-

ioned sole, patterned

with natural shape

lasts which differ

from just plain ordi-

nary shoes. Comfort-

able as a glove.

Backings on request.

IDEAL SHOE CO.

WANTED-ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER wanted; capable, capable, only one must have experience on auto and capable of making repairs; must also understand flower and vegetable garden work; permanent position, 10 miles out; references required, or no interview given; pay \$50 month and board; do not answer unless you can comply with above. Address by letter only, W. L. TERHUNE, Letter Box 200, Hotel Lenox, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, stock clerk, with machine shop experience, in Worcester; \$15-18 week. Call or send stamp to blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

CARRIAGE PAINTER, first-class, a T. P. Carriage, 100 North Broadway, Boston. Work in Norfolk Downs. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COACHMAN and generally useful man, married, no children, wife willing to work in the house if wanted; good family; Address: A. B. B. Box 328, Stafford Springs, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, young, unmarried, 23, designing and drafting, drawing, 35c hr.; hours 10:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. in Boston. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN-Architectural, or men familiar with making drawings, schedules, setting plans, etc. for stone construction, position in Vermont. Apply at VERMONT MARBLE CO., 10 Thacher St., Boston.

EXPERIENCED MAN in grocery, to assist shipping clerk to put up orders. JOHN GILBERT & SON, New Haven, Conn.

FARM HANDS, first-class, milkers and teamsters, for good farm position in the Connecticut valley. Apply or send stamp for application blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Springfield, Mass.

HOUSEMAN, single, who understands general housework, for good family; live in the house; references required from last employer. C. F. CROSS, 1716 Beacon St., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN wanted-Young man with 2 or 3 years' experience on jobber; American preferred; steady work; if applying in writing state age, salary and experience. Printing Dept., SHAW STOCK CO., 200 N. Main St., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, 2 or 3 yrs. exp. union, night work, 5:15 p. m. to 1:15 a. m.; \$20 per week. Boston. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRINTING, any age, who can make rough and fine work, for good family; distribute display; fine town, 1700; housing; ideal for non-position permanent. ENTERPRISE, 200 N. Main St., Boston.

SPENOGRAPIHER, young, 18-19 years, 1 or 2 years' exp. to start in Boston. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TIMBERMAN, young, unmarried, \$12-15 per week in Vermont. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WANTED-Several all-round machinists. Apply to F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass.

WANTED-Ambitious printer who understands job and presswork; capable taking charge of office of good habits; temperate need apply; steady work; state wages first letter. NEWS, Ware, Mass.

WANTED-English American, good position for errands and general work; opportunity to learn the hardware business in all its branches; good salary; permanent position. T. M. WINKLER, 2 Cortland St., Boston.

WANTED-Man and wife, middle-aged, for small place near Boston; good cooking, man general work and kitchen gardening; must have finest references; permanent position. Apply to F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass.

WANTED-For office work, bright, honest, reliable, good habits, good references; knowledge of stenography living in Malden or Medford preferred. A. S. HOWE, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED-Good wood turner. Apply to BRYN LUMBER CO., 25 Avon St., West Lynn, Mass.

WANTED-Man and wife (colored) to do entire housework in family of 6; man to serve woman to cook and launder table linen; must be temperate, honest, good wages; apply by letter. L. C. STRANG, 551 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED-American boy to learn woolen business; apply to W. BLAKE, 200 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED-Good, smart demonstrator to work on Saturday afternoon in shoe store; good salary; permanent position. FLETCHER, Inc., 425 So. Congress St., Boston.

WANTED-Stock clerk, residence Worcester, 24, married; experience and references. \$12-15. Mention 400. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, seeks a position; residence 12 Bedford St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER of over 30 years' experience in general bookkeeping and office management; wants position of confidence; best of references. S. P. MOORHOUSE, 25 Winthrop St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, double entry, also a salesman of ability, 10 years with last house, seeks position with a reliable business; apply to MRS. C. R. McWILLIAMS, 25 Manchester St., Boston.

GENERAL MAID, experienced, wanted in town of Weston; 2 in family; good wages; must be temperate, honest, good working conditions. Apply by telephone Friday before 5 p. m. Waltham 1233-M. MRS. W. BLANCHARD, Kendall Green St., Boston.

GIRL with or without experience to do second work in family of 3. MRS. H. M. RICHMOND, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, with or without child, for family of 3 in small house. MARY E. STURTEVANT, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Wanted, a neat, capable woman, southern colored, or white, to do housework in family of 4; no children; no care of children required; no laundry; no cooking; no ironing; no washing; or write S. C. KEITH, 135 Lancaster St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, reliable, to do work in small family; good home; moderate wages; apply 1:30 to 3 p. m. DR. GRACE E. CROSS, 581 Broadway, South Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in small family; no children; 4 a week. MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR, 96 Grove St., Fall River, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER-Young, family of 2 by April 21 for White Mountains; light work; good home; 4 a week. Columbia St., Washington, D. C.

LAUNDRESS wanted to take work home by a lady; must be good and capable of doing up shirt waists and women's care for suit. Address MRS. PAUL, 700 N. Main St., Boston.

MAID wanted to care for two-year-old child for three afternoons per week; 15c an hour and eat fares; call between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. MRS. MARY D. HAMILTON, 160 Stratton St., Brookline, Mass.

MACHINIST, hairdresser; city, 30 week, up according to experience. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MILINER wanted, or good assistant for Springfield, Mass.; apply at once. MRS. HERTZ, 96 Pearl St., Boston; Tel. 3300.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, reliable and good references, where there are 2 children. MRS. M. S. SELLMAN, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED-Good cook, capable of catering to 10 or 12 persons; a few weeks; apply to MRS. J. M. JACKSON, Box 22, East Portboro, Mass.

WANTED-Young woman who would like to learn high-class dressmaking \$1 a day; call after 6 p. m. MARY MORRIS, 150 Bickerton St., Suite 4, Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Middle-aged woman with good references who would like good home more than high wages, with business woman who is absent during day; please give full particulars and references. First letter MRS. JOHN SOMERVILLE, 551 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

WANTED-Woman bookkeeper, acquainted with stenography. CHARLES HANN, 30 Kilgus St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-Girl for general housework; willing to go to the country, later, for the summer. MRS. R. C. JACKSON, 20 Oak Square, Brighton, Mass.

WANTED-Thoroughly competent housework maid willing to do what she is asked; none other need apply. MRS. H. R. LAMONT, 10 Laurel St., West Medford, Mass.

WANTED-At Belknap county farm woman over 35 for women's ward and general work. A. P. BATCHELDER, Laconia, N. H.

WANTED-A young woman to do second work in family of 3. Apply by letter to MRS. H. M. RICHMOND, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED-Man and wife (colored) to do entire housework in family of 6; man to serve woman to cook and launder table linen; must be temperate, honest, good wages; apply by letter. L. C. STRANG, 551 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED at all times, intelligent waiters and waitresses. Apply at LYON CARRIAGE CO., West Lynn, Mass.

WANTED-Girl for nursery work; will give good room, board, small wages and lessons in exchange; references. Apply to MRS. J. M. JACKSON, Box 22, East Portboro, Mass.

WANTED-Milliner with good references at state school for good family. L. T. MOORE, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED-Man and wife, middle-aged, for small place near Boston; good cooking, man general work and kitchen gardening; must have finest references; permanent position. Apply to F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass.

WANTED-Traveling lady registrar for music school; one of the oldest Chicago schools; extensive experience; must have a registrar to travel and select locations for branches and the best teachers; all all makes of cars; good salary; something about music and of good address; apply by letter only (although personal interviews are possible). EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL, 600 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-Girl for general housework in family of children; references required. MRS. H. M. RICHMOND, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

WANTED-First-class millinery trimmer for 10 weeks; must be temperate, honest, good wages; apply by letter. L. C. STRANG, 551 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED-Colored woman to do furniture; permanent position. Apply to F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass.

WANTED-A quick, capable seamstress and finisher at once. MRS. CLARK, 1470 Centre St., Suite 6, Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-Colored girl in family of two; must be able to use telephone and write names and addresses; good wages; telephone use if necessary. DR. M. L. SILVERMAN, 112 Shirley Ave., Revere, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to do light housework as mother's helper in small family; go home nights; good wages; apply to MRS. W. H. BURTON, 15 Acadia Pl., Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
ADJUSTER and sewing machine machinist, 34; large experience in the line; \$15 to \$18 weekly; references. Mention 12012. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION-Man (25) desires position with a gentleman; will travel, take care of personal property and financial affairs; can furnish best of references. WM. F. WRANS, 17 Norcross St., Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION-Young man wants position; would go abroad; speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, commercial education; typist (touch); reasonable salary. Q. H. NOBLE, 18 French St., Westchester, Mass.

BLACKSMITHS HELPER-Young man wants general work. WILLIAM W. MACINNIS, 12 Oliver St., Watertown, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or office clerk, residence Worcester, 30, married; good experience; \$14 weekly; references. Mention 12012. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48-52 Green St., Worcester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, stock clerk, residence Worcester, 24, married; experience and references. \$12-15. Mention 400. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, seeks a position; residence 12 Bedford St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER of over 30 years' experience in general bookkeeping and office management; wants position of confidence; best of references. S. P. MOORHOUSE, 25 Winthrop St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, double entry, also a salesman of ability, 10 years with last house, seeks position with a reliable business; apply to MRS. C. R. McWILLIAMS, 25 Manchester St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, also experience as shipper and stock clerk; 35, married; high school graduate; good references; mention 12012. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, also stock accountant; 23, good references; mention 12012. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, 10 years' experience, some in auditing and compiling; good references; would like permanent position or several hours a day. Apply to MRS. M. F. DAVIS, Box 114, Norwood, Mass.

BOY (18), colored, wants work as chore boy, elevator, general work, or care of auto; best reference. EDWARD A. L. CLARK, JR., 34 Fairmount St., Cambridge, Mass.

BOY (15) wants work after school hours, doing errands or office cleaning. CHAS. McKENNA, 222 Columbus St., Boston.

BOY, American, one year at high school, wants steady work with opportunity to advance. C. ALVIN PHINNEY, 119 Hampshire St., Boston.

CABINETMAKER and French polisher, 35 years' experience, careful, reliable, desires position with private family; give references. AUGUST HARTWIG, 128 Chestnut St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CABINETMAKERS-Man and wife (41 and 39); understand painting and painting; wife experienced as cook and waitress; 1 child, boy 6 years; \$60 month. Mention 12012. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CARPENTER, first-class, double entry, also a salesman of ability, 10 years with last house, seeks position with a reliable business; apply to MRS. C. R. McWILLIAMS, 25 Manchester St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-Young colored man wants position with private family; willing to do any kind of work; afraid of hard work. FLETCHER, Inc., 425 So. Congress St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-Young colored man wants position with private family; willing to do any kind of work; afraid of hard work. FLETCHER, Inc., 425 So. Congress St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, coachman, Baglioli, married, desires position with private family; Pierce Arrow and Packard car preferred; 9 years' experience. ROBERT WALSH, rear 41 Montrose St., Newton, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (American) wants position, private preferred; two years' experience. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, 150 Prospect St., Marlboro, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR, 3 years' experience, wants position with private family. W. LARKIN, 129 Warwick St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, married, desires position with private family and would take care of a place; well recommended. DANIEL J. MOORE, 14 Harvard Pl., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; 10 years' experience driving different makes of cars; success as Pierce, Packard, Merc. etc.; references. J. F. JOHNSON, 250 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wants position with private family; 10 years' experience; best references; can do most of own repairs; strictly temperate. DANIEL J. HEFFERMAN, 250 N. Main St., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wants position; good references; own repairs; willing to do all-around man; strictly temperate; references; present employer. W. H. HOWE, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (21) wants position in private family, best character and habits; good references; willing to do all-around man; strictly temperate; references; present employer. W. H. HOWE, 100 N. Main St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR and general man wishes position in private family; 12 years' experience in all cars and general work; excellent reference. JOHN A. REED, 37 Elm St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-Young married man (25), careful driver, 4 years' experience driving different makes of cars; good references; private position, outside of Boston preferred. RAY COLBURN, 134 Glenwood St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation, four years' experience; references; willing to be generally useful; private family preferred, with good references. W. J. WORMAN, 12 Warren Ave., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wants situation, private preferred; good references; 4 years' experience; references. L. S. HIGGINS, 9 Linden St., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man wants position with private family; 4 years' experience; will do his own repairs; careful driver; temperate and honest; familiar with all makes of cars; good references; work evenings or Sundays; good wages. C. BLOSSOM, 404 Green St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants position in private family; 6 years' experience, 3 in driving; good references. JOSEPH WILSON, 12 Dundee St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; strictly temperate; good references; go anywhere; references. FRANK T. FREEMAN, 133 Banks St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (21) wishes position; good references; experienced on several makes. A. P. YOUNG, 6 Louise Pl., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 9 years' experience in driving; range work; willing to go anywhere. JAMES GILBERT, 130 Kent St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, pleasure or commercial, 18, 212-213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897,

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (19), excellent character references, desirous position with scientific laboratory. Write **WALTER EYEN**, 3946 Ulm Blvd., San Diego, Cal.

YOUNG, MARRIED MAN, steady habit, good references, ready to accept any honest work of any responsible nature. **HARRY DANIELS**, 2421 West 63d St., Minneapolis, Minn.

YOUNG MAN with good references will show his way to Wisconsin for position as salesman or chauffeur, etc. **JOEIS**, 1111 Lexington St., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone 2264.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A RAPID AND ACCURATE STENOGRAPHER, skilled in tabulating and engineering work, is open for position; highest city references. **MI. CLIMB**, 1010 1/2 E. 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

HOUSE PAPER F 1139

CHILDREN'S CARETAKER in Los Angeles position wanted by middle-aged woman who speaks English, Spanish and French and light service more important than salary. Write MRS. ALICE T. CHAIKIN, 607 S. W. 18th St., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

MILITARY LITERAL POSITION wanted or offered was available for study; would accept temporary leave from nominal salary. Write JAMES E. HOWE, 2623 Parker St., Berkeley 4, Calif.

COLORADO WOMAN wants position as housekeeper in city; housework and cooking included. Will tend chickens and ranch work; \$200 per month. Write BEAN, 1063 1/2 Denver Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS. Refused to be treated, middle-aged woman desires postpaid position on coast. MRS. RUTH HOWARD, 1010 N. 1st St., San Francisco 12, Calif.

[illegible]

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Traveling lady registrar for music school; one of the oldest Chicago universities is seeking its world famous lady registrar to travel and select applications for branches and the best teachers for instruction; must be educated, know something about music and of good address; apply by letter only (although personal interview will be necessary before appointment); confident in company of the **MUSIC PARTMENT, SHERWOOD MUSIC COMPANY, 600 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SECRETARY, bookkeeper or office manager—desires position of trust in England or Lake City; excellent references from employer; **WISB D. HILL, Jr.**, Dept. 1, Lake City, Utah.

SUPERINTENDENT and foreman of construction work in all parts of the United States; contractor in central states; can furnish reference for past 10 years' employment; **W. J. MCINTOSH, Jr.**, 1000 E. 1st St., Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—Position as salesman; experience in photo supplies, cameras; will locate any place with plenty of work and good firm; **Z. A. PATTISON, Denver**.

WANTED—By man with small family looking to work on farm or ranch; experience; **J. F. MCINTOSH, Jr.**, 1000 E. 1st St., Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—By man with small family looking to work on farm or ranch; experience; **J. F. MCINTOSH, Jr.**, 1000 E. 1st St., Denver, Colorado.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PHOTOGRAPHER, experienced in law enforcement; good position; high school and college education; excellent salary, benefits and service. **THERESA STENSEN**, 1001 E. 1st St., Suite 100, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414. **McHenry Co. N. D.**

STUDENT desires position in family business. **MISS LAKI**, 1001 E. 1st St., Suite 100, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414. **McHenry Co. N. D.**

TELEPHONE BOARD OPERATOR—Lady with 10 years' experience in telephone work seeks position as operator in private exchange in Spokane or Portland. **BEATRICE**, 1001 E. 1st St., Suite 100, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414. **McHenry Co. N. D.**

TEACHER wishes care of home in Colorado while family are away, tutoring or teaching children 7 to 18 years; references. **MISS CARLEY**, Box 44, Santa Cruz, New Mexico.

TRAVELING SALESWOMAN wants position with a good reliable firm; has had 10 years' experience. **MISS CARLEY**, Box 44, Santa Cruz, New Mexico.

CANADA
HELP WANTED-MALE
WANTED-Experienced farm hand, good stock and horses; \$20 a month, rising to \$25 a month each year; everything included as one of family; good home. D. BARROW, Route 2, Chillicothe, British Columbia, Canada. 2
SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
WANTED-Place as farm manager; long experience; good references; competent cook; man good habits; stable wages. WM. H. LADNER P. O., E. C. Can.

GREAT BRITAIN

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

CURSE wanted by about April 27, age 30 to 35, for two boys, 6 and 2 years old, and a girl, 8 months. Salary \$200 per week. Apply Mrs. J. C. KEBER, Warley, Watley rd., Enfield, Middlesex.

USEFUL Helper; plain cooking; daily housekeeping; all for the children. Apply Mrs. DUNCAN, Woodside rd., Woodford Green, Essex.

WANTED-Domesticated mother's help; experienced cook general; comfortable family. Apply Mrs. MARGARET TURNER, Old Factory House, 25 High St., Hitchin, Eng.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

[illegible]

reference and experience. MISS E.
RKE, 22 Kerfield Crescent, Camber-
London S. E. 20

WANTED-Position as general maid; ex-
perienced. EDITH MILLER, 28 Finland
Brockley, London, S. E., Eng. 23

Stocks Close at Small Net Changes

NEUTRAL TONE OF THE STOCK MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Securities Still Lack Support and Tendency Is Again Downward Although Rallies Occasionally Are Brought About

LOSSES ARE GENERAL

Bearish aggressiveness and lack of support combined to send stock market prices downward this week. The Mexican situation was a factor. Lower prices apparently were easily brought about for the reason that a large short interest has lately been eliminated from the market.

Pessimism has been more pronounced and traders who have been talking higher prices either refrained from supporting their opinions by buying stocks or took the short side and sold.

The various unfavorable factors of the week assisted by the drive at Missouri Pacific and Lehigh Valley tended to unsettle the market.

The tone was again weak and unsettled this morning and losses were general throughout the list, although here and there some gains were made. At the end of the first half hour the tone was slightly better.

On the local exchange Granby was again a weak feature. Alaska Gold sold off.

Missouri Pacific opened up 1/2 in New York at 19 1/2 and sold above 20 before the close. Lehigh Valley was off 1/4 at the opening at 13 1/2, and after receding to 13 1/4 advanced nearly 3 points. Reading opened off 1/4 at 10 1/2, declined to 10 1/4 and recovered most of the loss. Texas Company opened up 1/4 at 138 1/2 and rose to 140.

Greene Cananea on the local exchange opened off a point at 34 and receded fractionally. Boston Elevated opened unchanged at 80 and declined a good fraction. Granby was off 1/4 at the opening at 70 1/4, improved to 70 3/4, and then declined more than a point.

DIVIDENDS

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad declared regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable May 11.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and a bonus of 1 per cent.

The Canada Cement Company, Ltd., declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 10.

Silver Smiths Company declared quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, a reduction of 1/2 of 1 per cent quarterly, payable May 15.

Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern railway has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 1.

The American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 29 to stock of record April 17.

Pacific Power & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

The Germania Bank declared usual semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

The East St. Louis & Suburban Company of Delaware declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1, to stock of record April 22.

The Atlantic Terra-Cotta Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 30 to stock of record April 23.

Pennsylvania Steel Company passed the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock usually paid May 1. Last dividend was 2 1/2 per cent, paid Nov. 1, 1913.

Washington Virginia Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

The West Penn. Railway Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 24.

The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Ltd., incorporated under the laws of Canada, has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the issued ordinary stock, payable May 20 to holders of record April 30.

The Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, series "B" and of 1 1/4 per cent on its common stock, both payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 18.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and week compared with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous year as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$30,123,979	\$30,123,979
Balance	911,671	911,671
Total	\$31,035,650	\$31,035,650
Exchanges	\$17,783,591	\$14,046,427
Balance	10,250,561	7,800,533
Total	\$28,034,152	\$21,846,960

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$77,931.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Al-Chal Mf. Co.	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
Al-Chal Mf. Co. pf	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Am Ag Chem	54	54	54	54
Amalgamated	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Can	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Can pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am Car Ry	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Cities pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Loco	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Loco pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Smelting	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Sugar	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Woolen	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Woolen pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Anaconda	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	100	100	100	100
Baldwin Loco	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Balt & Ohio	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Beth Steel	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
B F Goodrich	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Brooklyn R.T.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cal Petroleum	23	23	23	23
Can Pacific	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
Cent Leather	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ches & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chi & G West	12	12	12	12
Chino Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
C M & St Paul	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Col Fuel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Col Fuel pf	140	140	140	140
Corn Products	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Corn Products pf	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Del & Hudson	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Del & Lack	397	397	395	395
Denver pf	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf	37	37	37	37
Gen Electric	144	144	144	144
Gen Motor	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Gen Motor pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Gen Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gen Steel	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Gulch Ex Co	53	53	53	53
Harv of N J	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Illinois Cent	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Inspiration	17	17	17	17
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	61	61	61	61
Kan City So	24	24	24	24
Lehigh Valley	137 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
L-Wiles Co	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
L-Wiles Co 2d pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Mackay Cop	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Mex Petrol	64	64	63 1/2	63 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mon Power Co	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Mo Pacific	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
M & St L	12	12	12	12
M S P & S M	122	122	122	122
Nat Biscuit	131	131	131	131
Nevada Con	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y C	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
N Y N H & H	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N & W	103	103	103	103
No Pac	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
O & W	26	26	26	26
Pac Mail	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Penn	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pitts Coal	20	20	20	20
Ray Con	21	21	21	21
Reading	162 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Rep L & S	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rumely	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Press Steel Co	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Rock Island	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Rock Island pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Seaboard A L	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Seab A L pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
So Pac	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
So Ry	24	24	24	24
So Ry pf	80	80	80	80
Studebaker	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Tenn Cop	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Texas Co	138 1/2	140	138	140
Texas Pac	15	15	15	15
Third Ave	42	42	42	42
Union Pac	153 1/2	154 1/2	152 1/2	154 1/2
U Dry Goods	88	88	88	88
US Rubber	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
US Steel	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
US Steel pf	109	109	109	109
Utah Cop	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Va-Car Chem	29	29	29	29
Wabash	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wabash pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
W Maryland	29	29	29	29
West Union	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
W E & M	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
W & L E 1st pf	16	16	14	14

*Ex-dividend.

WESTERLY LIGHT COMPANY'S YEAR

In his annual report on Westerly Light & Power Company operations for the year ended Dec. 31, Treasurer F. B. Wilcox says:

"The combined gross earnings of the Westerly Light and Power Company and its subsidiary company, the Mystic Power Company, for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1913 were \$124,962.70, a gain of 7.74 per cent, and the net earnings were \$53,924.42, a loss of 2.60 per cent over 1912. The number of electric consumers at the end of 1913 was 1908, a gain of 20.45 per cent, and the number of gas consumers 1163, a gain of 17.71 per cent over 1912.

"The gross earnings of the company showed a satisfactory increase for the year 1913, but the net earnings were less than in the previous year owing to the very high price of fuel oil. This was particularly detrimental to your company as our electric generating plant uses oil engines so that the greatly increased cost of operating was felt in both the electric and gas departments. Throughout the greater part of the year, the price paid for fuel oil was nearly double that paid in 1912, and no savings could be made in operation to entirely offset this increased cost."

UNITED FRUIT NOT IN URGENT NEED OF MONEY

A three or four-point decline in United Fruit Company shares has become in recent months the signal for revival of rumors of new financing. The "street" believes that United Fruit needs more money before long and will not rest until the matter is finally settled. Nothing immediate in this direction will be done and there is no urgency in the situation.

It is interesting to know that United Fruit is having this year a very good season in its freight and steamship business. The management had anticipated that there might be a temporary marking of time during 1914 in this increasingly important branch of the business. But for six months to March 31 there has been a gain of over \$125,000 in income from freight and passengers, an increase of between 5 per cent and 6 per cent.

United Fruit to date has made about 40 per cent of its expected sugar crop. The whole of Cuba is estimated to have produced 70 per cent of its crop. This is important as showing how much longer is the sugar season with United Fruit and the opportunity which it has to catch a rise in prices after the bulk of the Cuban crop has been marketed. The United Fruit Company will this year produce 5 per cent of the entire Cuban crop and about 3 1/2 to 4 per cent of all the raw sugar consumed in the United States.

The company has so far sold 14 cargoes at an average of a little over 2 cents per pound.

COLLECTIONS IN APRIL ARE GOOD

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell's review of trade says: Encouraging evidence of good fundamental conditions from the wholesale dry goods viewpoint are the satisfactory collections for April—a noticeable gain being recorded in comparison with the same month last year.

HORN SILVER MINING COMPANY

NEW YORK—The Horn Silver Mining Company reports for year ended Dec. 31: Net proceeds of shipments \$149,381, total income \$153,286, expenses \$160,443, deficit \$7,157. The balance sheet shows total assets and liabilities of \$10,080,560, and surplus of \$70,542.

LONDON STOCK MARKET RULES FAIRLY STEADY

Business Is Light at the Week End, but a Firmer Tone Obtains for Most Issues—Americans Display Weakness

MEXICAN RAILS OFF

LONDON—Markets continue steady; Mexicans dull.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Attendance in the securities markets was even lighter than usual today at the week end, owing to brilliant weather. Business was narrow, but a steady tone prevailed in the main.

Consols turned harder notwithstanding the poor reception of the Montreal loan. Home rails were quietly mixed.

Heaviness featured Americans, there being a lack of support pending more definite news regarding Mexico.

Canadian Pacific dropped on the earnings and rumors of trouble in Berlin on account of the decline.

Mexican rails sagged, but left off above the lowest point. Other sections showed quietude.

Realizing took place in oils. De Beers off 1/4 at 18 1/4. Rio Tinto off 1/4 to 71 1/4.

LONDON MARKET—2 P. M.

	Decline
Consols money	75 1/2
do account	74 1/2
Anaconda	34 1/2
Amalgamated	73 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2
do pf	100
Baldwin Loco	48 1/2
Balt & Ohio	87 1/2
Beth Steel	39 1/2
B F Goodrich	28 1/2
Brooklyn R.T.	90 1/2
Cal Petroleum	23
Can Pacific	199 1/2
Cent Leather	35 1/2
Ches & Ohio	51 1/2
Chi & G West	12
Chino Copper	40 1/2
C M & St Paul	97 1/2
Col Fuel	28 1/2
Col Fuel pf	140
Corn Products	8 1/2
Corn Products pf	63
Del & Hudson	149 1/2
Del & Lack	397
Denver pf	19 1/2
Erie	27 1/2
Erie pf	43 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf	37
Gen Electric	144
Gen Motor	80
Gen Motor pf	91 1/2
Gen Ore	32 1/2
Gen Steel	121 1/2
Gulch Ex Co	53
Harv of N J	102 1/2
Illinois Cent	110 1/2
Inspiration	17
Inter-Met	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	61
Kan City So	24
Lehigh Valley	137 1/2
L-Wiles Co	32 1/2
L-Wiles Co 2d pf	92 1/2
Mackay Cop	69 1/2
Mex Petrol	64
Miami	23 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex	15 1/2
Mon Power Co	48
Mo Pacific	19 1/2
M & St L	12
M S P & S M	122
Nat Biscuit	131
Nevada Con	14 1/2
N Y C	87 1/2
N Y N H & H	68 1/2
N & W	103
No Pac	109 1/2
O & W	26
Pac Mail	22 1/2
Penn	109 1/2
Pitts Coal	20
Ray Con	21
Reading	162 1/2
Rep L & S	22 1/2
Rumely	7 1/2
Press Steel Co	41 1/2
Rock Island	3 1/2
Rock Island pf	5 1/2
Seaboard A L	19 1/2
Seab A L pf	53 1/2
So Pac	91 1/2
So Ry	24
So Ry pf	80
Studebaker	32 1/2
Tenn Cop	33 1/2
Texas Co	138 1/2
Texas Pac	15
Third Ave	42
Union Pac	153 1/2
U Dry Goods	88
US Rubber	57 1/2
US Steel	57 1/2
US Steel pf	109
Utah Cop	55 1/2
Va-Car Chem	29
Wabash	7 1/2
Wabash pf	4 1/2
W Maryland	29
West Union	61 1/2
W E & M	72 1/2
W & L E 1st pf	16

*Advance.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TEXAS & PACIFIC

Second week April... \$316,103

From July 1... 15,225,022

INCREASE \$8,657

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Second week April... \$367,400

From July 1... 15,252,100

INCREASE \$63,300

ables us to deliver flowers
anywhere in the United
States at a few hours'
notice.

43 Bromfield Street
Phones 838-839 Fort Hill
BOSTON

THE HOME FORUM

From "The Deserted Pasture"

I love the stony pasture
That no one else will have.
The old gray rocks so friendly seem,
So durable and brave.

In tranquil contemplation
It watches through the year,
Seeing the frosty stars arise,
The slender moons appear.

Its music is the rain-wind,
Its choristers the birds,
And there are secrets in its heart
Too wonderful for words.

It keeps the bright-eyed creatures
That play about its walls,
Though long ago its milking herds
Were banished from its stalls.

Only the children come there,
For buttercups in May,
Or nuts in autumn, where it lies
Dreaming the hours away.

—Bliss Carman in Atlantic Monthly.

Upon Good Ground

So much as we are quiet and cheerful
Upon good ground, so much we live and
are, as it were, in heaven.—R. Sibbes.

Visit to Saint-Gaudens' New Hampshire Workshop

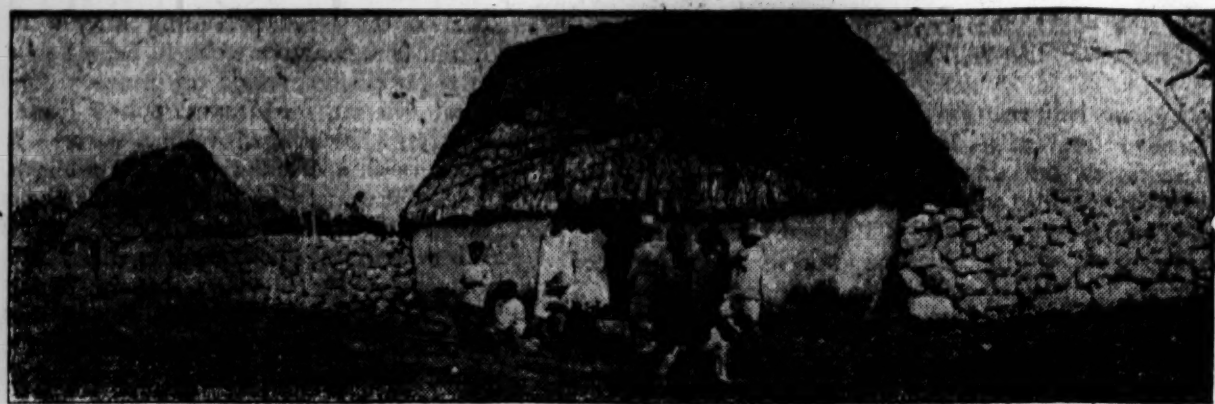
OF THE many New Hampshire club women who made the trip from Lebanon to Cornish in the autumn of 1913, comparatively few enjoyed the rare privilege of a visit to the Saint-Gaudens studios. We, whose good fortune it was to be of the party may well count the event among our pleasantest and most profitable experiences.

So writes Elizabeth Emerson Dorr in an interesting account of the trip written for the *Manchester (N. H.) Union*. Aspet, she continues, so named by Saint-Gaudens for his father's native village in France, is situated on a hill so steep that the approach seems almost perpendicular.

From the elevation thus gained, the views surpassed any the party had seen elsewhere, and they were so nearly on a level with beautiful Acute mountain, that, though not quite able to shake hands with any visitors to its summit, communication of some sort seemed not impossible.

The house, standing well back from the entrance, is over 100 years old, and, in the day when the nearby road was

Indians of Yucatan and Their Thatched Adobe Huts



THE inhabitants of Yucatan, Mexico, are of three classes—the whites, of Spanish descent, the pure Maya Indians, and the Mestizos or mixed Spanish and Indian people. The Maya Indians are the probable descendants of the builders of the ancient ruins scattered throughout the peninsula. They are a mild, cleanly people and constitute the laborers of the plantations. They also have their villages and their lonely huts far from the abodes of white men, and sustain themselves principally by their cornfields. They dress always in loose

garments of white cotton cloth that seem well suited to that tropical climate. The women adorn their picturesque garments with colored embroidery and are very fond of jewelry, but unlike many people of similar station cheap substitutes find no favor with them.

These Indians live in huts built of adobe and thatched with palm leaves or grass. The houses are most primitive in construction but are cool. The only furnishings necessary for an Indian's comfort are his hammock and koben (the stones that surround the fire and

support the pot for cooking his simple food). In remote places are still preserved some of the rites and ceremonies of the sun-worshipping ancestors of the race.

Citizenship

Citizenship is one of the slogans of the hour. People are everywhere waking to a higher sense of patriotism, of duty to the state and thus to the general good. This awakening is part and parcel of the new sense of citizenship in the city of God, shadowed forth in Revelation. The people who spend their days doing their duty as citizens of "the New Jerusalem," seeking to do the will of God, the one and only governor, are surely doing as definite a work for law and order on earth as if they were making laws or choosing legislators. But Jesus taught the world to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and this means not to neglect the human citizenship, not to withhold civic duty, but to pay it. Yet the great work which will make wars to cease and bring all the nations and all the individuals of every land into peace and harmony is the work begun on earth by one who said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Mary Stanhope.

Highest Knowledge

The establishment . . . of a clearly defined ethical and social ideal as a touchstone of the tendencies of all particular acts and policies is described in the language of poetical Platonism as the acquisition of the highest knowledge—the knowledge of the ideal of good.—Prof. Paul Shorey.

Friday Street

Enter this hollow! Here the beech and pine
Once battled, but their strife is ended quite.
With robes for every season is the height
Clad by the one; the other, in design
Sober and changeless, doth each way confine
The valley. Midmost lies a pool where
night
And day alternate brood and sink from sight.
Till all the years vanish without sign.
Peace hath her sure possessions! You that come,
Filled with the fretful fancies of an hour,
To where this woodland eye outwatches life,
Know that ambition's tireless lips are dumb
By holy waters. Spent is here the power
Of envy, hatred, malice, lust and strife!
—Edmund Beale Sargent.

Onward, Christian Soldiers

Mr. Baring-Gould must have been astonished at the wonderful popularity of his hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The hymn was originally written for the children in the Sunday school at Horbury, near Wakefield, where Mr. Baring-Gould was at that time acting as curate. It was published in the *Church Times*, in 1865, and has since then gone all round the world. The "Hymnal Companion," which is the hymn-book in use in the church of Ireland, haggles at the two lines in the first stanza:

With the Cross of Jesus
Going on before,

and substitutes:
Looking unto Jesus
Who has gone before.

Ruskin on Traveling

To any person who has all his senses about him, a quiet walk, over not more than 10 or 12 miles of road a day, is the most amusing of all traveling; and all traveling becomes dull in exact proportion to its rapidity. Going by railroad I do not consider as traveling at all; it is merely "being sent" to a place, and very little different from becoming a parcel.—Ruskin.

JOHN NAPIER, INVENTOR OF LOGARITHMS

EDINBURGH intends to do honor to the inventor of logarithms, John Napier, as the third centenary of his great book occurs in 1914. The greatest event, perhaps, in the history of mathematics was the publication, in 1614, of Napier's *Logarithmorum Canonis Mirifici Descriptio*. Known to fame as the inventor of logarithms, Napier was a man of wide intellectual interests; but it was to mathematics that he devoted chiefly his leisure through life. Apparently his investigations were directed to systematizing algebra and arithmetic. He conceived the general principles of logarithms in the course of 1594, and he devoted the next 20 years to developing the theory of them, in perfecting the method of their construction and in computing the canon or table itself.

While thus engaged he invented the present notation of decimal fractions. The "Description" embodied the triumphant termination of Napier's labors, says the *Daily Telegraph* (London), and contained, in addition to the canon of table, an explanation of the nature of logarithms, and their use in numeration and trigonometry. It was dedicated to Prince Charles, afterward Charles I. The original edition was reprinted at Lyons in 1620 and in London in 1807. Napier's last work "Rabdologiae seu Numerationis per Virgulas Libri Duo," was probably begun in 1615. He explained the little "Rabdologiae" as "numeration by little rods." These rods, being usually made of bone or ivory, were familiarly named "Napier's bones." In an appendix, "De Expediendis Multiplicationis Promptuario," he described another invention for the performance

of multiplication and division—"the most expeditious of all"—by means of metal plates arranged in a box. This is the earliest known attempt at the invention of a calculating machine.

These Times

These times touch monied Worldlings
With dismay:
Even rich men, brave by nature, taint
The air
With words of apprehension and despair:
While tens of thousands
Men unto whom sufficient for the day
And minds not stunted nor untitled are
given,
Sound healthy Children of the God of
Heaven,
Are cheerful as the rising Sun in May.
—Wordsworth.

REASONS FOR CHINESE CALENDAR

SO much has been heard of the sentimental side of Chinese enthusiasm for the lunar New Year festival that some practical reasons, the Shanghai correspondent to the *Times* (London) says, based on national custom are worth quoting. The following is from the letter of a Wuchang correspondent, for many years closely in touch with Chinese life:

"First, in a country where artificial light is feeble and expensive, national feasts and holidays are naturally ordered by the light of the moon. To a people accustomed for generations to a full moon on the 15th and a dark night on the 1st of a month it must be disturbing to find that months would be disturbed by the moon only in name."

Now for the two great holidays of the Chinese year—that of the fifth month, when the young rice has been transplanted, and that of the eighth, which is really China's harvest festival. If the western calendar be followed, making the year begin a month or six weeks earlier than the Chinese, the fifth month holiday would fall just when the farmer, his women-folk and every hand they can hire are at work transplanting the young rice; and again in the eighth month the farmer would be asked to

stop work in the middle of his busiest time when he is garnering the ripe corn."

These few simple facts give a deeper meaning to President Yuan's recent injunction to provincial officials that "the convenience of the people's holidays must not be interfered with." Also it shows that the importance attached by the founders of the Republic to the reform of the calendar, when so many other urgent reforms were needed, was not more unnecessary than shortsighted.

Literary Art

Philosopher—Which do you call the literary art, the invention or the subsequent elaboration?

Poet—Both. They are the different functions of the same power; as sculpture is an art involving a distinct mental conception for whose realization the artist employs many mere mechanical contrivances. There is rough work to be done and finer; but neither avails, though there be mountains of marble. Without the plastic imagination pre-occupied with beautiful forms, what shapes slumber in stone! What expressions in language!—John Albee.

"Luminous" Pictures Are Exhibited

An exhibition of pictures produced by an original method by William Caryl Cornwell is described by the *New York Sun*. Mr. Cornwell calls them luminous.

They are on glass or other transparent surface, with strong light back of them which pours through translucent colored papers modeled in thin or thick layers or masses to represent the subject sought. Their effect is that of oil paintings, except that they have an unusual quality of natural beauty. This is due to the fact that while painters endeavor to reproduce color, form and light, in these pictures the light is real and only color and form are simulated. The effect is as though one were looking out of a window upon real scenes. The process has only just been perfected and the uses of the pictures have not been developed, but for interior decorations, in panels, friezes and ceilings, they appear to be capable of widely extended employment, as well as for the reproduction of effective stage scenery.

Our Light

Be a gift and a benediction. Shine with a real light.—Emerson.

"WE SHALL ALL BE CHANGED"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the most beautiful and inspiring concepts given by the New Testament writings is the gracious persuasion with which mankind are besought to change their basis of thought from the material and finite to the spiritual and infinite. Christ Jesus proclaimed an impartial and universal deliverance from evil, from sin, disease, poverty, fear and mental distress, through the power of Truth and Love. His gospel demanded a purification of human consciousness so that good instead of evil should govern the thoughts and actions of mankind. The Master, however, understood how mortals are oppressed by the stolidity of the carnal mind, and he knew that divine Love alone could lead them to the place, where, as the sons of God, they should proclaim their independence of the limiting conditions of this mortal mind and their absolute unity with the divine Mind or Principle, called God. The Apostle Paul especially calls attention in his writings to the process of change which all men must undergo as the right idea of the Christ comes to them to redeem them from "the old man with his deeds," and to enable them to "put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."

"Behold, I show you a mystery," he writes to the church at Corinth. "We shall all be changed. . . . For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." The most helpful and the right way to consider these statements is to feel the gladness of them. Paul knew the infinite promise of Truth and Love. He knew what healed the sick and the sinful and the impoverished, and what would always do this whenever mankind willingly exchanged the old for the new, the false for the true. He could speak with authority, for he had himself surrendered all pride of intellect and social position when he first determined to follow after the Christ Mind, and he gladly foretold the time when all others should become as little children and learn the freedom and the happiness and the strength of thoughts that are simple, holy, loving and true.

The teachings of Christian Science as given in its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, coincide with and repeat the declaration of Paul. This Science is proving today, as was proved by the Master and his disciples, that the human mind is ignorant of the way to attain truth, happiness, or real health of thought and body, and that it is the privilege of each and every one to exchange this human, unsatisfactory state of thought and its inharmoniousness for the saving, spiritual idea of divine, eternal Truth and Love that really makes free. "The effect of this Science," we

read in *Science and Health* (p. 162), "is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind." This is the process, and the effect is seen in the rejuvenated lives of thousands upon thousands who have been saved from torment, mental and physical, which is neither native nor necessary to any child of God. Again we read (p. 322), "When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle. This must be the climax before harmonious and immortal man is obtained and his capabilities revealed."

The inevitable change in human consciousness from the ways of the flesh to the ways of God is now proceeding individually and universally, under the government of divine Love. These times are especially significant in relation to the universal recognition of the Christ. The idea of the supremacy of God, the omnipotence of the divine Mind, Truth, and Love, is finding present demonstration and on all sides wisdom hastens to put away reliance upon that which has been proved all too unreliable—matter, human organization, will power and the cunning contrivance of the human thought. Experience is showing, and must show, that Spirit, the divine Principle of all actual harmony and immortality, is indeed supreme in the affairs of men. A period of reconstruction, wherein evil is relinquished for the good which excludes it, is often attended with suggestions of confusion and anxiety, but the appearance of the good is inevitable, and the only possible outcome of progress is that of "on earth peace, good will toward men," for the one Mind is revealed as unlimited and all-inclusive Love. One should view with gratitude all progress out of the limited into the "glorious liberty of the children of God."

It should not be forgotten that each day presents new opportunities for that change from error to Truth, from matter to Spirit, which must come to deliver each individual from his troubles and his shortcomings. The opportunity for the expression of good is multiplied for all as the sum of the knowledge of God in the world increases. How good, or healthy, or happy, or helpful to others one may be today can never be determined by past mortal events. "No one knows how easy it may be found in the light of advancing Science to be and to do right today, irrespective of the inclinations or peculiarities of former days. There are well-springs of spiritual capacity and content which for each and every man only await a proper discovery through the active knowledge of the God who is Love. 'Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day

of salvation." One never knows himself until he has beheld himself to be the image and likeness of the infinite God, nor has he ever known his brother man except according to the same light of spiritual revelation.

When the truth-seeker has made the discovery of man in the Science of being he will no longer be afraid of the experiment of righteousness for himself or others, nor of the changes which he may notice in the things about him. Mankind are hampered in their endeavor to attain goodness by false human concepts of all things. The revelation of the Christ idea as found in Christian Science brings to light a new man as the only real man and in beholding the truth through this spiritual idea all are led to a freedom and ability which material thought can never comprehend or experience. This is humanity delivered from all that is discordant, unnatural and unlawful and enabled to "put on immortality." Thus, as Paul again explains in his second letter to the Corinthians, "We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, April 18, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

THE NEW YORK CITY'S sale of \$65,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds this week was a remarkable success. While the transaction itself was important, its significance lay in the fact that it was a testing out of the money market. Money had been admittedly abundant, but on account of the depressed business conditions, political unrest and a general unsettlement in the financial and industrial world, there was more or less conjecture as to how the New York city issue would be received by the public. Since it was oversubscribed several times, and at good prices, there is no longer any doubt as to the sound condition of the money market or the willingness of investors to place their capital in securities conceded to be safe beyond question even though returns on the investment may not be so large as formerly.

Much new financing is to be done by railroads and other corporations this year; arrangements for some of it are well under way. Business recession is never to be wished for, but the present industrial quietude has done much toward the accumulation of money, and new financing that has been held in abeyance for the last several years on account of a stringent money market can now be accomplished with comparative ease.

A rather backward spring season everywhere has retarded retail business somewhat, but from the fact that bank clearings have shown moderate gains lately it is to be inferred that the aggregate volume of trade has not fallen off seriously. Railroad earnings throughout the West are holding up well. Good gains are reported by some lines. In the East railroad gross earnings are said to be "marking time" and in some cases are below those of a year ago. There is nothing very discouraging about the traffic outlook in general, notwithstanding the gloomy pictures that have been thrown upon the screen lately. There is no doubt that net earnings have suffered considerably of late, and nearly every industrial enterprise can report a similar experience. Gross railroad earnings, however, have been and are still heavy when measured by returns of former years. The steel trade has been in a depressed condition lately. It is thought that the mills of the United States are not operating at more than 50 per cent of capacity. The railroads have been buying very sparingly and it is said that they will be forced into the market soon for equipment and rails whether they are permitted to advance their freight rates or not. When they once begin to place their orders the mills will be rushed to fill them.

Although general trade is depressed, there is to be observed here and there a rift in the clouds. It is certain that pessimistic sentiment has more to do with the business situation than actual conditions. When gloomy foreboding gives place to a more hopeful view of things, improvement in business will be rapid.

Welcoming the Traveling Players

Britain, there are still many circumstances which prevent the village people from sharing in the recreations and privileges within such easy reach of dwellers in the larger cities.

The stage and its possibilities, for good and otherwise, has frequently been the object of discussion in the press, and the formation of the Welsh National Drama Company reminds one of the immense educational value of tours such as this company proposes to make through Wales, when plays will be presented in the language both of England and of Wales. There are already, of course, many theatrical companies which tour the country, but with comparatively few exceptions the plays presented are not of an educational nature. It is said that many of the plays to be produced by the Welsh National Drama Company will depict the history of the country and, where possible, historical episodes connected with the locality will be introduced. That such plays should be popular goes without saying, and it will be the sincere wish of all interested in the enlightenment and education of those whose occupation prevents them from visiting the larger towns that the company should meet with the success it deserves. Many of the productions given in London are extravagant to an extreme, and have little in common with the experiences of everyday life. Such performances are of little value to town or country audiences, whilst plays based at least on history would be not only attractive but very much more elevating and instructive. When the Welsh National Drama Company has reaped the success it should deserve the provincial towns in England and Scotland would be gainers were the scope of the idea to be extended so as to include them.

Softening Harsh Tones in Cities

It is one of the encouraging signs of the human tendency toward the genuinely rational in these times that dwellers in towns and cities are becoming more and more unsatisfied with the overweening utilitarian and turning more and more toward the esthetic. There is less disposition than formerly to express local pride in the bigness of things; there is more disposition to revolt from the ugliness of mere bigness. Industrial growth, material expansion, height, width and depth in construction, have all been dominant notes in United States town and city building for several generations, and especially in recent years. Hardly longer ago than yesterday, the committee of reception in one of the new and thriving communities of the country would first of all show the distinguished visitor around through the cattle and railroad yards, the factory district, the wholesale quarter, dwelling on industrial and commercial statistics every foot of the way. Today the committee on reception takes greater pride in pointing out to

the distinguished visitor the parks, the lawns, the flower beds, the public library, the art museum, the well-kept homes of the community.

It was Kansas City, we believe, that first adopted the motto, "Make it a good place to live in." It was already a splendid place in which to do business, but that had ceased to be enough. This motto aroused the community and it has influenced hundreds of towns and cities for miles around. It is Kansas City that is now moving to take the coldness and the monotony and the dreariness out of its building fronts, to infuse into its commercial architecture color and warmth, to soften the harsh tones of its busy thoroughfares and gladden the eyes of its busy people with the beautiful.

Kansas City has not, and does not claim to have, any right to monopoly here. Its only advantage lies in the fact that it was one of the first of the great industrial towns of the West to become tired of its ugliness, and one of the first to set to work vigorously to make itself beautiful as well as big. It has transformed itself in many respects during the last few years. It is encouraged by its profitable experience in parks, lawns and flower beds to make this latest move. There are scores of other communities which need and would quickly respond to similar treatment. Kansas City deserves a full measure of credit for pioneering, but there is no reason why it should be alone in a movement that needs to be nationwide in order that pride of home town and home city in the United States shall receive a new and much-needed impulse.

TWENTY-FIVE governors of states of the American Union have given their unqualified indorsement to the idea of utilizing the labor of convicts beyond the walls of prisons and in the open. Kentucky has just fallen into line as the latest of six states to employ convict labor on the construction of good roads. The state of New York will probably put part of its convicts to making brick for road paving and part of them to road building. Some of the states are bound up in contracts for prison labor; others are held from abandoning the confinement system purely by traditional belief in the necessity of imprisonment; but the greater number are inclining toward the more enlightened and humane method of dealing with their convicts.

The contract system has long been doomed. On all sides thinking people have condemned it as barbaric. Perhaps it is of greater importance, from a practical point of view, that it has been with equal emphasis pronounced uneconomic. It has led almost everywhere to the "sweating" of the unfortunate inmates of penal institutions; it has in many instances led, like the unspeakable "convict camp," to the creation of peonage. Hardly less inhuman, however, has been the other extreme of treatment, that of enforced idleness, solitariness, silence.

There is no morbid sentimentality in the demand, now becoming common among civilized peoples, that the law shall be corrective rather than punitive, that the culprit shall be uplifted rather than debased. It is simply an expression of the higher rationalism, an outcome of the Christianization of the age. And, furthermore, as we have already indicated, it appeals not only to the conscience but to the practical sense of humanity. It demands that the convict shall be not only made to work but privileged to labor; that he shall toil not only for his own salvation but for the good of the public. It insists that he shall be taken out of the gloom of the cell, removed from the depressing and degrading influences of prison environment and given an opportunity to share, with whatever tasks may be imposed upon him, the freedom of the open and the blessing of the sunshine.

THE board of regents of the Missouri State Normal school has made provision for two prize scholarships—one for the boy who individually grows the best ear of corn, the other for the girl who makes herself the best dress. This action is doubtless intended to open up two routes to independent, comfortable and economic living.

Farmers' Unions and Monopoly Restriction

PRESIDENT VAN HISE of the University of Wisconsin, in his address at the national conference on marketing and farm credits just held in Chicago, pointed out that until the Sherman law had been amended and an interstate trade commission appointed to pass upon permissible combinations in business it would be impossible for the movement to secure joint action among farmers to take efficient and inclusive form. Consequently he urges champions of such action to face this fact, and to work at Washington in behalf of precise statutory definition of the status of all persons who, as producers, may federate to increase incomes and profits. This, he thinks, could be best accomplished by first decreeing, in statutory form, that all contracts and combinations which are detrimental to the public welfare are illegal and that the burden of proof as to civic service rests with the combination and not with the government. Then, in order that the evidence which the combination produces as to its good intentions, honest methods and beneficent results may be passed upon by a tribunal expert in such matters, a new commission with combined legislative and judicial powers similar to the interstate commerce commission should be created, with authority to approve projects of combination and give them tentative standing ere they begin to operate.

That this issue as it affects trade unionists and farmers is to be acute during this session of the United States Congress is evident from the provisions of the antitrust bill which has just been introduced in the House by Congressman Clayton and referred to the judiciary committee. This bill affirms that "nothing shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural or horticultural organizations or to forbid or restrain individual members of such orders from carrying out the legitimate objects of such associations." But this still leaves open the question as to what are the legitimate objects. Do they include fixing of prices to consumers, discipline of disobedient members of the producing group, limitation of output and use of the boycott and force against individuals who decline to federate?

Lobbying in behalf of specific group exemptions under the revised or expanded antitrust law is now under way at Washington on a scale that will impress lawmakers already made timorous as to their political future by their votes on the tolls repeal. The more need, then, for constituents who believe in laws that have universal rather than special application to make their convictions known to their representatives in the House and in the Senate.

Another Great Forward Step

DURING the week preceding May 2 in the United States active work in behalf of equal suffrage will be carried on in every congressional district. At many points there will be parades, meetings, oratory, various forms of expression calculated to fix public attention on the struggle of women for the franchise; but whether the work be carried on with or without display either of strength or enthusiasm, the workers may be trusted to keep in view their principal object, that of obtaining signatures to monster petitions. The petitions from the various congressional districts, completed on May 2, are expected to be in the hands of managers of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in Washington before May 9, and on the latter date a procession representative of the suffragists of the United States and many other countries will march on Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol and present the documents to Congress.

It is anticipated that this will be one of the largest, most interesting and most impressive suffrage demonstrations ever organized in America. There will be in Washington, to take part, large delegations from all sections of the United States. It is probable that the procession will contain representatives of every suffrage organization in the nation, and that no leader of prominence will be missing from the ranks. There will be numerous sections, illustrative of woman's activity, capacity and efficiency, and one made up wholly of women natives of other countries, now residents of the United States, who in their homelands enjoyed the privilege of voting. These lands are not many, but they include Finland, Norway, Australia and New Zealand. Another section will be composed of representatives of states of the American Union in which women are allowed to vote.

The great petitions to be borne by the Washington procession will pray Congress to submit to the several states an amendment to the United States constitution enfranchising women, and the manner of their presentation may well influence that body favorably. It is worthy of note in this connection that, while women participating in a similar demonstration only three or four years ago were subjected to gross indignities from a mocking crowd, and while Pennsylvania avenue a year ago was not sufficiently cleared to give the parade free passage, every precaution is being taken by the authorities now to insure to the women a clear right of way, all the comfort possible and absolute protection and respect. This counts eloquently for gain. The suffrage cause is not dragging.

THE transcontinental railroads—all the railroads pointing toward the West and Northwest—will simply be making a permanently profitable investment by granting rates that will attract visitors, prospective settlers and investors, to the Pacific coast of the United States in 1915.

A PROMINENT amusement manager is credited with the statement that there are not ten good press agents in the United States. This is not so intended, perhaps, but it is really a fine compliment to the reporters and city editors of the period.

WHATEVER ground there may be for Secretary Redfield's claim that the Hawaiian sugar growers and eastern United States refiners are active supporters of the exemption of coastwise vessels of this country from canal tolls, it cannot be unwelcome information that the opening of the canal will have a beneficial influence on the Hawaiian sugar industry. According to the secretary, the largest shippers over the isthmus of Tehuantepec at present are the sugar growers of Hawaii. The consignments are directed toward the great sugar refineries of New York and Philadelphia. In present conditions there are two transshipments of freight; the opening of the canal will make these two transfers and a railway charge unnecessary.

From this it may be gathered that the Hawaiian sugar growers and eastern United States refiners will have sufficient reason for thankfulness when the all-water route is opened between the islands and the ports of New York and Philadelphia even if their vessels, or the vessels in their service, shall be obliged to pay tolls. It is evidently impossible to prevent the Panama canal from being of service to many interests, great and small. The sugar interests may, by using this new route, be able to offset some piling down of profits occasioned by the enactment of the Underwood tariff law. On the other hand, leaving the sugar interests to care for themselves, there are many people in Hawaii who, without the slightest direct connection with sugar growing or refining, are nevertheless dependent immediately and intimately upon the state of the most important industry of the islands, and it will be pleasant to learn later that the Panama canal is a positive benefit to them.

Not often does a proposal of new departure meet with the swift approval that comes to that of United States Senator John W. Weeks for making the navy carry passengers and freight between North and South America. Doubtless its way was made easy by the recognition of the senator from Massachusetts as a practical man of affairs and a naval expert. Graduates from Annapolis are seldom visionary. It immediately gained the Senate's favor to the extent of asking the secretary of the navy as to its feasibility, and Mr. Daniels has now returned a favorable reply with a list of ships that can be immediately put to the new use.

Secretary Daniels points out that the service would necessarily be limited to fifteen or twenty passengers for each ship and that the freight would have to be limited to lighter forms, not exceeding some 150 tons. The limitation does not hamper the project. The list of available boats is long enough to indicate an aggregate service that would be considerable and substantial. In the event of its working out the practical gain that is expected of it, the navy would be able to yield a larger accommodation.

Whatever of variation the plan proposes from the design of instruments of war, it can hardly be said that it puts a menial service upon the navy. The great investment in armament will meet some of its objections if it proves capable of earning dividends in terms of neighborliness and commercial intercourse, as well as in dollars. The secretary foresees that the service would be self-supporting. It would obviously be gratifying, even at some cost.

Preparing for a Great Demonstration

Hawaiian Sugar and the Canal

Navy May Be Turned to Useful New Purpose